

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BRYAN, SEWALL, AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE Democratic national convention at Chicago last week nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President on a platform favoring the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and announcing a radical "reform" policy on many political issues.

The silver forces controlled the convention from the beginning, when by a majority of 207 they elected Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, temporary chairman in place of Senator David B. Hill, of New York, whom a majority of the National Committee recommended for that position. The vote was 556 to 349. On the question of seating four contesting silver delegates from Michigan districts instead of four gold delegates, in order to strengthen control by a two-thirds majority, the vote of silver men was 558, gold men 368. Senator Stephen M. White, of California, was elected permanent chairman.

Sessions of the convention continued during five days with a variety of interesting incidents, chief of which may be counted the eloquent speech of Mr. Bryan closing the debate on the platform in the convention hall. It concluded in this language:

"It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

"Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetalism is good, but we can not have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has. If they dare to come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests, and the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The orator of Thursday was nominated for President on Friday over the more prominent candidates. The fifth ballot gave W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, 500; R. P. Bland, of Missouri, 106;

Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, 95; Claude Matthews, of Indiana, 31; Horace Boies, of Iowa, 26; Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, 8; David B. Hill, of New York, 1; David Turpie, of Indiana, 1, while 162 delegates refused to vote, the New York delegation of 72 members was the only State delegation which gave no votes for any of the candidates. Mr. Bryan's corrected vote was 528, 14 more than two thirds of the vote cast. Fifteen names were presented for Vice-President. On the fifth and decisive ballot Arthur Sewall, of Maine, led with 514 votes, John R. McLean, of Ohio, being second with 78 votes. There were 103 scattering votes and 235 votes not cast.

Mr. Bryan is a lawyer and editor, thirty-six years of age. He was born in Salem, Ill., was graduated from Illinois College, and studied law with the late Lyman Trumbull. Nebraska Democrats elected him to Congress in 1890, where he served on the committee on Ways and Means during the 52d and 53d Congresses. Speeches in favor of free trade gave him considerable reputation as an orator. Upon retiring from Congress he accepted the editorship of the Omaha *World-Herald* for a time. His home is in Lincoln, Neb. The candidate's first manifesto through the press is an announcement that in order that he may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, if elected, he will under no circumstances be a candidate for reelection.

Mr. Sewall is the principal member of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., shipbuilders, of Bath, Me. He is about sixty years of age and has always been identified with the large shipbuilding interests of the family. He has been president of the Maine Central Railroad and is interested in other railroad and steamboat companies. He is president of the Bath National Bank. He had been a member of the Democratic National Committee, but failed of reelection by the State delegation which gold men controlled this year.

Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, who has been elected chairman of the National Committee, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Senator Hill presented a minority report in favor of maintaining the gold standard until international agreement could be secured. It was defeated by a vote of 626 to 303. Two amendments to the financial plank regarding private gold contracts and a limited experiment with free coinage were also voted down. A resolution indorsing the Cleveland Administration was defeated by a vote of 564 to 357. The vote on the adoption of the platform was 628 to 301.



JOHN P. ALTGELD, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Foremost among the declarations of the platform stands the money plank, which reads as follows:

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the Act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold

monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practise of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States, the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin."

The declaration on the tariff is subordinated to the money question and is coupled with a demand for an income tax and the restriction of immigration:

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having, in that decision, sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our

home manufactories—and as labor creates the wealth of the country we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights."

We quote also the planks on Federal control of railroads, Government by injunction, and Presidential third terms:

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which

Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be

eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

The platform contains a plank in favor of arbitration between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce, a denunciation of extravagant appropriations by Congress, a demand for reduction in the number of useless government offices, disapproval of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and an indorsement of present liberal

pension rules. It favors the early admission of all the Territories and home rule in them; recommends that Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress; declares that the Monroe doctrine, "as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained;" and extends "sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence." It

opposes life tenure in public office and favors improvement of the great waterways under a definite plan of continuous work.

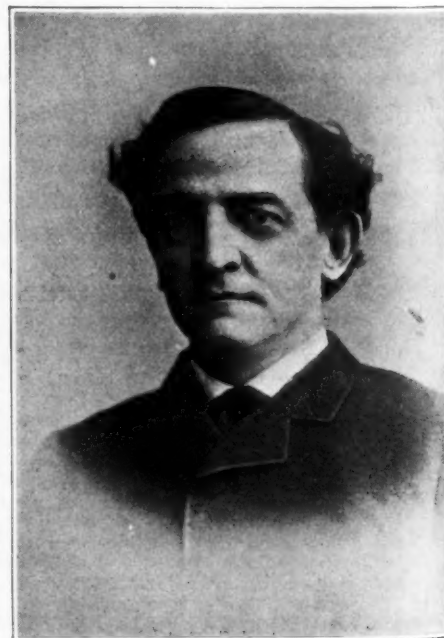
While there was no open bolt of delegates from the convention it is apparent that the bitter opposing factions expect no reconciliation and little cooperation in the campaign. It is now believed



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.



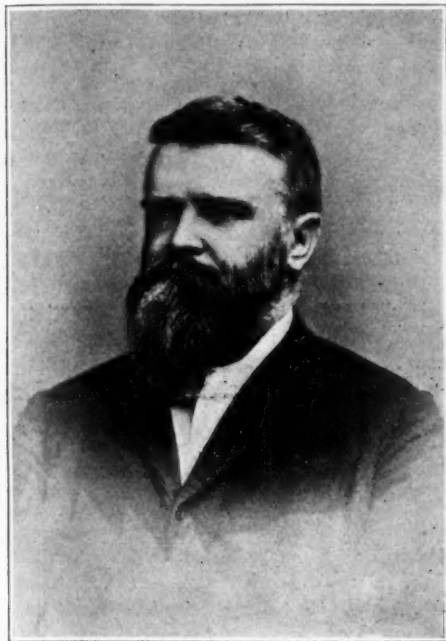
ARTHUR SEWALL.



JOHN W. DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

that Tammany Hall will indorse the ticket. The naming of a second Democratic ticket, demanded in several States, seems likely to depend on the action of the Populists and the Silver Party national conventions at St. Louis, July 22, regarding the indorsement of Bryan as a silver candidate.

New York newspapers make much of the opposition to the ticket and platform by Democratic and Independent papers.



STEPHEN M. WHITE, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The New York *Sun* comes out squarely for McKinley and opposes splitting the gold vote by another Democratic ticket. *The Herald* takes the same stand. *The Times* "repudiates the repudiators." *The Post* (Ind.) and the *Staats-Zeitung* (Ind.) vehemently oppose the ticket and platform. *The World's* expressions are guarded. *The Journal* alone supports Bryan. The Brooklyn *Eagle* demands another ticket. Among the party papers reported as bolting are:

The Buffalo *Courier*, Hartford *Times*, New Haven *Register*, Bridgeport *Farmer*, Lowell (Mass.) *Times*, Richmond (Va.) *Times*, Louisville *Courier Journal*, Mobile *Register*, Chattanooga *Times*, Galveston *News*, Chicago *Chronicle*, and St. Paul *Globe*. Of the so-called Independent journals declaring against the ticket the following are reported: The Boston *Herald*, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, Philadelphia *Times*, Philadelphia *Record*, Baltimore *News*, Baltimore *Sun*, Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westerns*, Washington *Post*.

"Reckless Misrepresentation" of Bryan and the Platform Resented.—"The libelers of the late convention know that the Chicago platform is not anarchical. In most respects it is inspired by enlightened progressiveness. The anarchical elements in the convention—Tillman and Altgeld—were distinctly frowned upon. Tillman was hissed whenever he rose to speak. The mild implied criticism of the majority of the Supreme Court, or, rather, of the one Justice who changed his mind, was thoroughly well deserved, and might have been made much stronger without impropriety. Since when have we been endowed with infallible judges, whose acts are above criticism? . . .

"The condemnation of the practise of substituting government by injunction for the old, orderly processes of courts and juries, so far from being revolutionary, is a vindication of the ancient rights of the English-speaking race against a novel and dangerous innovation which deserves the name of anarchy much better than anything done at Chicago . . . In denouncing the attempt to swindle the Government out of more than \$200,000,000 by extending the Pacific Railroad debts the convention was fighting anarchy, for there can be no more dangerous anarchists than those who are powerful enough to override the laws and amass wealth from the property of the people.

"Moreover, the silver plank in the Chicago platform does not deserve the frantic vituperation leveled against it. If its authors were mistaken in their methods, their aim was to introduce bimetalism, and bimetalism is a scientific theory with too much expert authority on its side to brand its advocates as lunatics or incendiaries.

"Nor is it possible with any more sincerity to call Mr. Bryan a

demagog. He is the very reverse of a demagog. He follows the truth as he sees it, tho it lead him to political destruction. Last year he could muster only ten thousand votes for his faction in Nebraska out of over 180,000, but he had no thought of compromise. He fought on, regardless of victory or defeat, thinking only of what he believed to be right. If he had not been nominated nobody would have dreamed of calling him a demagog. His spirit is rather that of a prophet.

"On the other side we have William McKinley, bound hand, foot, and tongue to the most corrupt combination that ever exhibited itself openly in an American Presidential campaign. His election would put the resources of the Government at the disposal of the Hanna syndicate. It would mean a return to Chinese protection, and the exploitation of the people by a rapacious ring of mandarins. It would mean in the end a popular revolt before which affrighted conservatism might pray for a leader with the moderate instincts of Bryan."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New York.

Repudiate the Repudiators.—"No man properly solicitous for the prosperity, the safety, or the honor of his country will vote for the candidate nominated by these arbitrary methods to stand upon this incendiary platform. It is fit that the work of a convention of repudiators should be repudiated by all friends of an honest and stable Government.

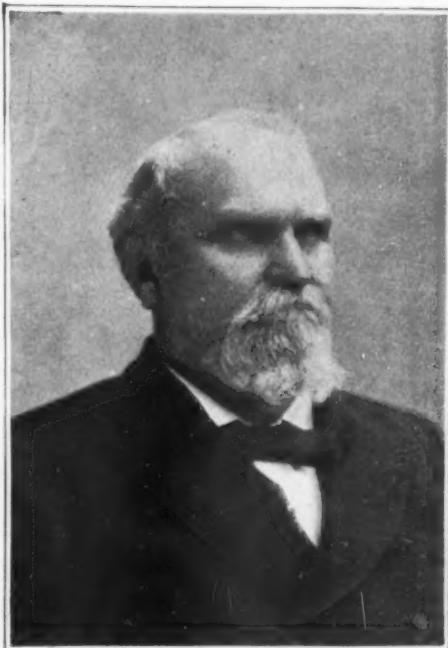
"The action of the delegations of New York and of other sound-money States in deciding to refuse to be the accomplices of Populism and repudiation marks the beginning of a revolt that will embrace all respectable Democracy, leaving free silver to be borne to its grave by the rabble whose representatives have been so intoxicated by their new-found power within the walls of the Coliseum this week."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

"The wild Jacobins who have raided the Chicago convention can not go before the people as the Democratic Party or under its standard. They have not only repudiated the cardinal principles of democracy and cast to the winds its time-honored traditions, but they have wantonly denounced the only Democrat who has led the party to victory since the war and the one who has done the most to save it from the suicidal fate which has now overtaken it. They have launched a new party and must sail under its colors—the party of silverism, repudiation, and populism."—*The Herald (Ind. Dem.)*, New York.

Odious and Ridiculous Platform.—"As the party is doomed to defeat by its platform the ticket is of minor consequence, except as it bears upon the future of the party. A political organization can survive being made odious, but there is peril in making it ridiculous. The nomination of a 'boy orator' for the White House, at this juncture of the nation's affairs, domestic and foreign, when the ripest experience, the best-tested wisdom, the broadest patriotism, and the greatest executive ability are required, comes perilously near taking this one fatal step from the sublime."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Friends of Popular Government Confused.—"The

ass of ignorance, reaction, cupidity, and communism has pulled over himself the lion's skin of a great political party with a long and in many respects a distinguished history, and is now making a portentous noise which it supposes to be roaring, while the ears of stupidity and the hoof of immorality are in plain sight. . . .



JAMES K. JONES, OF ARKANSAS, CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"This performance is calculated to make every American blush for shame. Altho the Populists are far more noisy than numerous they are evidently numerous, or they could not have secured such a majority in the convention. What they have done is to put every friend of popular self-government to temporary confusion; to strengthen the hand of every autocrat and inspire every philosopher who denies the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and to delay by some appreciable period of time every effort the world is making to transfer political power from the throne to the tribune. The world will endure czars and sultans, but it will not endure government by such men as made up two thirds of the Chicago convention."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

Revolutionary Socialist Scheme.—"The platform adopted by the Chicago convention is such a declaration of purposes and principles as no consistent Democrat and no lover of the country can conscientiously approve. No man fit to be President or Vice-President of the United States could in honor stand upon it; and it is therefore quite unnecessary to consider what manner of persons have been presented for the suffrages of the people. Because *The Record* has been a firm supporter of Democratic principles it repudiates, condemns, and spits upon this communistic, populist deliverance. The worst misfortune that could now befall the Democratic Party would be the election of a President and a Congress pledged to carry into effect the aims of this revolutionary, Socialistic scheme of political action."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

Democratic Defections.—"After death comes the Judgment. Northern and Eastern States which have been faithful to the South and the Democratic Party in all times of distress and tribulation will not be with the South in its wild career toward financial ruin. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats all over the country who have never voted for any but Democratic candidates will not vote this year for Democratic candidates who stand on a free-silver platform. The gold-standard people could have controlled the convention at Chicago had they not permitted the party primaries to go against them by default—we may be sure that after the demonstrations in Chicago this week they will not permit the election in November to go against them by default. The issue has been forced upon them and they will have to meet it."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston, S. C.

The Man for the Crisis.—"The pride which Georgia feels in the nomination of the brilliant young Nebraskan is certainly not less than that which pervades the democracy of his own State. A born leader of the people, William J. Bryan is the very embodiment of the principles for which the people are contending in the present crisis. The magnetic eloquence which captured the convention and which will sweep all opposition before it in the pending campaign is but the divine expression of a great cause which can not possibly fail of ultimate success, for it is rooted in the eternal principles of right and justice. Standing as he does, the representative of the cause of the people of every State of this Union, the nomination of Bryan will receive the support not only of every loyal Democrat but of every man who, in the great contest between the plutocracy and the people, stands on the side of the people."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

A Hero of Tariff Reform and Free Silver.—"Between Bryan and McKinley no sincere Democrat can hesitate. The Democratic candidate is a hero of tariff reform as well as a hero of the 16-to-1 currency idea. He it was that led the memorable demonstration in the House when William L. Wilson's labors were crowned with success. And he is a Western tariff reformer—a free-trader. May the omen of his nomination be symbolic of his election. May he infuse into the people the enthusiasm with which he inspired the Chicago delegates. And if the American people still love youth, intellect, and purity of life, the election in November will be another and greater ovation to William Jennings Bryan."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

Bryan Represents Progression.—"Political action more congruous to all the surroundings of the event has not been taken in this country since Mr. Lincoln was first nominated to lead the new party of his day. The first natural objection to Mr. Bryan, his youth, does not continue to be an objection after twenty-four hours of reflection. There are exceptions to all rules. The candidate has shown in every public act since he first took his seat in the Fifty-third Congress that his youth is a youth of extraordinarily rapid maturity. His grasp of all the largest questions, economics and statesmanship has been in every instance that of a man of ripe scholarship and statesmanship. . . . This same youth also represents the mobility, progressiveness, push, endurance, and fighting qualities necessary in the leadership of a party which undertakes to overthrow, in some regards, the traditions of long standing among a people whose traditional conservatism is the strongest of all the peoples called progressive."—*The News (Ind.)*, Detroit.

Bryan's Character Clean and Reputable.—"In his personal character Mr. Bryan has all that can be asked in a candidate before the American people. He is clean and reputable. His habits are correct, his life irreproachable, his domestic relations charming. . . . He won his way by his own efforts and his own talent. He has been honest and sincere in his public life. He is one of those champions of the people who have been true to the people in office as well as in campaigns, as he saw and taught the welfare of the people to be. . . . Presumably there will be little personal politics in this campaign. It will be fought out on the issues presented by the two great parties. In this respect at least the country is to be congratulated."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

Bryan: Wind and Demagogy.—"Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Bryan! God save the country from such stupidity, from such everlasting shame, from such an insufferable spectacle. But Bryan with all of his ignorance, his cheap demagogy, his intolerable gabble, his utter lack of common sense, and his general incapacity in every direction, is a typical Democrat of the new



A MEAN FOURTH OF JULY TRICK.
THE DONKEY—"And the worst of it is, I don't dare kick."
—*The Tribune*, New York.



AS IT WAS WRITTEN.
"Issachar is a strong ass that stoopeth down between two burdens."—Gen. xlv. 14.
—*The Post*, Washington.

school. His weapon is wind. His stock in trade is his mouth. . . .

"Mr. McKinley's election—and we apologize to Mr. McKinley for printing his name in the same column with that of Bryan—is no longer in any doubt whatever. We salute the next President. As for Bryan, he is a candidate for the political ash-heap."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Logical Candidate.—"Never before was a candidate selected by the Democratic or Republican Party whose home was as far West as the Mississippi. But Bryan belongs west of the Missouri, just about the geographical center of the country. . . . We hear much in these days about the 'logical candidate.' In some respects Richard P. Bland was the logical candidate before the Coliseum convention, for he had earned in Congress the designation of 'Silver Dick.' But the platform adopted Thursday, especially when read in the light of the speeches of Tillman and Hill, showed that the policy adopted is to combine the extremes of the free-trade and Bourbon Democracy with all the extremes of the Populists. As the standard-bearer in such a combination no other man could have been as appropriate as William J. Bryan."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Disciplined Army Against Variegated Host.—"McKinley is at the head of a disciplined army, loyal to the general as well as to the cause, and absolutely united in support of theories of government and administration which have stood the test of time. Bryan is the captain of a host as variegated in uniform as in motive and method, recruited from the ranks of the disaffected and the restless, clamoring for they know not what and inspired by only one common desire, and that is to tear down the solid fabric of the social system with the hope of finding in the ruins some way of rebuilding their own shattered political and personal fortunes.

"No nomination that was possible to the Populistic democracy which controlled the Chicago convention would have been likely on sober second thought to be acceptable to the American people. Mr. Bryan's name will not make the outlook any better for his party. It means nothing that is not meant by the already generally repudiated platform on which he stands. His candidacy will not grow in public esteem. The end is inevitable. He will be defeated as surely as the November leaves will fall."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, Chicago.

A Silver Tidal Wave.—"Around him the entire army of bi-metalists will rally, for in him they all have confidence. The free-silver Democrats, Republicans, and Populists will flock to his standard, and he will sweep the country like a tidal wave. With the possible exception of Teller, no man could have been nominated who would poll a larger vote in the West, and the South will go solidly for him. Moreover, the events at Chicago have demonstrated that even in the supposed gold strongholds of the Northeast the Democratic candidate will have a fighting chance if the campaign is carried on upon a high and patriotic plane. This silver question is a great national issue, and it is wrong to attempt to dwarf it to sectional proportions."—*The Register (Dem.)*, Columbia, S. C.

The Breach in the Party.—"The breach in the Democratic Party in Chicago, while not so spectacular, is not less pronounced than that which took place in Charleston in 1860. As the differences leading up to the separation then were sectional and as they were embittered by extremists whose madness could not be controlled, so now the party goes to pieces as a result of the devilish teachings of the irreconcilables, whose gospel of avarice and sectional hate has found new favor with the unthinking masses of the South and West.

"No slave-driver stands ready to-day with blazing torch to light the flame of war; no Sumter awaits in silence and anxiety the opening gun of civil strife; but sectionalism, now and forever rampant when democracy's ranks are broken, holds within its accursed grasp every wo and every alarm that has at any time menaced the American Republic. To this dread spirit the despicable creatures who have controlled the Chicago convention have appealed, recking nothing of the consequences. The mightier spirits of liberty and humanity must again be invoked for its overthrow."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

"In his own State of Nebraska Mr. Bryan represents the Populistic wing of his party. He himself was at the head of a contesting delegation from Nebraska, and the only reason he was not

made temporary chairman was because it was not known whether or not he was a member of the convention. Thus Mr. Bryan does not represent a united party in his own State. He will not be supported by a united party in any State."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

"Magnetic oratory stampeded the convention into his support. As the effect of this, without regard to experience, character, or qualifications, this convention has crowded to his support, and asks the American people to elect a young man of thirty-six to a position of dizzying elevation and responsibility."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Personal Opinions.

RICHARD P. BLAND of Missouri: "The platform of the Democratic Party is an admirable one, and I fully indorse it. I served with Mr. Bryan in Congress and know him well. He is a man of great ability, and is in harmony in all respects with the platform and his party. I will do all I can to secure his election by going on the stump and assisting the leaders by every means in my power."

HORACE BOIES, ex-Governor of Iowa: "I think the nomination the very strongest that could have been made for the doubtful States in the Northwest. I would include in the list of doubtful States, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, with possibly Wisconsin added. I believe Mr. Bryan will carry many of these, and I am not without hope that he will carry all."

E. ELLERY ANDERSON, of the New York Reform Club: "Considering the platform it may be as well that a revolutionist like Bryan stands upon it. We want them with red flags so that there will be provocation for shooting them down."

JAMES H. ECKELS, Controller of the Currency: "The Chicago platform is in general and in detail unspeakably and indescribably bad. It is repugnant to all the traditions and teachings of Democracy, and ought not to have support or countenance from Democrats anywhere. If it could be crystallized into law it would be subversive of good government, cause want and distress among the people, and be a continuing menace to every property and personal right."

WHY CANADA IS ARMING.

SHORTLY before the Canadian Parliament adjourned, the Government of the Dominion was empowered to negotiate a loan of \$3,000,000 for purposes of national defense. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* says that this is the consequence of the late activity in army and navy circles in the United States. Canada did not even wait to confer with the British Parliament on the subject, but has begun her armaments solely upon advice from the British War Department. The *Volksblatt* continues:

"The cities situated on our side of the great lakes are somewhat disturbed by these armaments. The temptation would be great for Canada to possess herself of such places as Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, and Milwaukee, in case of war, and the Venezuelan question is still regarded as a likely, or at least possible, cause for war. If England does not intend to retreat in the matter, war will be the only solution of the difficulty, and naturally the English strategists would try to hurt us where we are weakest.

"But it is hardly likely that Canada is preparing for the offensive. No sensible person will believe that England intends to attempt the conquest of the United States. It is much more likely that the United States contemplates the annexation of Canada. There are plenty of reasons for such a supposition. Congress has voted the funds for an increase of our fleet, altho our navy is quite large enough for defensive purposes. Large sums have also been granted to increase and strengthen the coast defenses. No wonder that England is getting suspicious and arms in turn. With the exception of England no European power of the first rank would find cause to make war upon us, even if they had the ships to send troops. And England will not attack us wantonly; her trade and industries are too much dependent upon our produce. But England fears us, and her armaments in Canada are solely for defensive purposes. It is our own doing if Canada is put into a state of defense. We have set the ball going. Mexico will be the next to fortify her frontiers; her army is already being increased.

"The lesson is plain. If we do not wish to convert our harmless neighbors into armed opponents, we must not increase our own armaments."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AMERICAN DISLIKE FOR ENGLAND."

DO Americans hate England, and, if so, why? is the double query that certain journals on both sides the sea are discussing. Several months ago an article appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which our ill-feeling toward England was accounted for by the teachings of our school histories relative to the Revolution and the War of 1812. Following up this line of thought Edward Plimsoll (after whom the Plimsoll load water-line mark on ships is named) has come to the United States with the intention of making an examination of our text-books, with a view to securing the elimination of passages that seem likely to foster national hostilities. In an interview Mr. Plimsoll is reported as follows:

"I have come to this country to see if I can not find the cause of the unjust dislike the Americans have for the mother country. That feeling is so uncalled-for that there must be some cause for it, a fancied cause I think. We in England have no such feeling toward America. We have only sympathy and admiration for her; and what I believe to be the disastrous result of her feeling toward us that came last winter, a result which involved, I believe, the lives of 200,000 unhappy Armenians, is what more than anything else called my attention to it. . . .

"I believe that it starts with the children and is taught to them from school histories that misstate facts, and in these histories I think the remedy lies. When my attention was called to this last January, I gathered together all the histories that are used in the Board schools of England. There were thirty-four of them. I examined them carefully and I did not find the slightest unkind allusion to the United States in one. I marked and indexed every allusion to this country in them, and you can not find a hint of ill-feeling or envy. It is quite the contrary throughout. And so I have come to this country to examine the school histories used here. I have been told, and believe, that most of them are unfair; that they foster a wrong feeling toward the mother country. I hope to live long enough to bring this to the attention of thinking men, so that a reform can be begun. If we begin with the children I think the rest will work out itself."

The London *Spectator* has expressed its views of the subject of "American Dislike for England" in the following words:

"To a very large body, nay, to the vast majority of Englishmen, one of the most painful aspects of the present controversy has been the evidence afforded that Americans seem utterly unaware of the strong feeling of friendship felt here for their country—a feeling rising in many minds to something approaching passion. The ordinary untraveled American has clearly never realized that the old country looks with intense pride and sympathy on the splendid daughter-state. We know that within the Union dwell the majority of those whom Carlyle so happily called 'the subjects of King Shakespeare;' and we feel that the Anglo-Saxon race can never 'give its heart its rights' unless the two great branches are brought into harmony, and America can claim a share in the glory of Nelson and Scott, while we take ours in Washington and Lincoln. It is not too much to say that no class here, rich or poor, is without the warmest feeling of sympathy for America. An English public man who showed hatred of America or insulted her in his speeches or writings would at once lose his place in the national respect—would be drummed out of public life. No poet could direct his verse against America; no man of letters attack our kinsfolk as a nation or express a desire for the downfall of the Union. The satirist might make fun of the American as he makes fun of the Yorkshireman or the cockney, but anything like desire to insult the national honor or to rejoice at the difficulties or misfortunes of America would most certainly be treated with indignation. The notion of an English minister or ex-minister, or even of an English M.P., prophesying the downfall of the American Union and dwelling on it as a source of gratification for his country, is simply unthinkable. The man who gloated over the notion of America's ruin would be hissed as a traitor to the race. But tho the knowledge of this friendly feeling is such a commonplace with us, it seems to be undreamt of in America. There, not only is a great deal of hatred and contempt expressed for the old country, but the people at large seem genuinely ignorant of the good feeling for America which is so general and so genuine here. That the Americans should believe that they hate us, or at any rate should profess to do so, is a very grievous wound to Englishmen; but if it is so—well, all we can do is to wait in the hope that a better feeling will some day arise. Love is not to be compelled, hired, or bought. What, however, is bitter beyond bearing is the thought that the Americans not only do not like us, but do not even know that we like them."

This editorial in *The Spectator* and the article in *Blackwood's* already mentioned have induced Frederick S. Dickson to make an examination of the files of *Blackwood's* in order to see how our school histories would read if revised according to that magazine. In an article entitled "*Blackwood's* History of the United States," in *The Bachelor of Arts* (New York, June) he says:

"Let me say at the outset of the inquiry that in awarding the palm to *Blackwood* I would not make any invidious distinctions and claim that a '*Blackwood's* History of the United States' would be entitled to any higher authority as a school text-book than a '*Saturday Review* History' or '*London Times* History,' or a '*History*,' in which blank almost any other English journal (barring only a few of what *Blackwood's* calls 'not very creditable exceptions') may fill in its own name if jealous of the distinction to be conferred upon a rival. In the mean time I will take from my son the text-book that is poisoning his mind and give him in place thereof a copy of this first edition of '*Blackwood's* History of the United States,' instantler."

"It is thus we would answer the inquiry, Why is America so cold toward England? Hear what *Blackwood* says:

"All American history is written to prove, not that Americans have performed great actions, but that their actions were great because they were performed by Americans' (vol. 91, p. 123). In America, 'the popular idols have been manufactured, generally, of the very coarsest and commonest clay; and, even when permitted to remain on their pedestals, they are objects, at least, as much of ridicule as of admiration' (vol. 96, p. 619). The people of the North, generally, are 'savage Abolitionists' or 'fanatic Unionists' or, collectively, a 'gibbering mob.' Grant 'can not be set beside McClellan, in generalship, without wronging McClellan.' Sherman is 'a grisly fanatic,' Stanton 'a presumptuous fanatic,' Captain Wilkes 'an impudent pirate,' Mr. Seward's state papers are 'inflated nonsense,' and so on through the long list of men made prominent by the war. The only Northern man mentioned with approval by *Blackwood* from 1860 to 1865 is General McClellan, and this favorable opinion was not made manifest until McClellan had received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He is, however, rather reproved for a want of the nerve of a Napoleon or a Cromwell, in that after Antietam he did not 'conclude an armistice with Lee, march on Washington, hurl from their seats the clique that burlesqued a government, . . . and seize the loose reins of empire' (vol. 96, p. 640).

Mr. Dickson continues, with various sarcastic remarks, to quote from the English magazine during the years of our Civil War, and then, by way of contrast, quotes from the same magazine after the war was over and the permanence of the Union assured. We quote, omitting Mr. Dickson's references to volume and page:

"In November, 1863, the editor [of *Blackwood's*] exclaims 'that the South should achieve its independence single-handed, and by its own efforts, and by the further disruption of the Northern tyranny, is what would be best for itself and for us. . . . But it will matter a great deal to us whether there is one great bullying power always menacing us through Canada, or several smaller powers, with any one of which Canada herself would be competent to deal.'

"*The Spectator*, on the other hand, tells us that 'the man who gloated over the notion of America's ruin would be hissed as a traitor to the race.' . . .

"In November, 1863, the Lincoln government is described as 'the purest despotism now existing, with the exception, perhaps, of some African system in regions to which Speke and Grant have failed to penetrate.' In December we are told that 'the Washington Cabinet and its military adherents are conspicuous only for imbecile pretension, and none but the strongest evidence can be received as proof that they have blundered into wisdom or stumbled on success.'

"In November, 1864, Mr. Lincoln was said to have 'nothing except the honesty of purpose generally ascribed to him to distinguish him from the swarm of politicians and generals that have been engendered by the corruption of the defunct Union.' In the same article it is presumed 'that Mr. Lincoln would not imagine that either his previous occupation as a rail-splitter or the fact of his election as President could of itself qualify him for

delivering grave opinions on extensive military combinations.' And again we are told that 'the reelection of Lincoln would mean that the sentiments of the Northern people are fitly represented in him, his ministers, and generals—that, for the sake of producing a hideous caricature of their former partnerships in government, they are ready to sanction more cruelties in the South—more peculation, corruption, and tyranny in the North—and to inspire civilized nations with more horror and disgust for the frenzied acts in which they expressed devotion to their political Moloch.'

"To say the least, it seems odd, after all this, to learn from *Blackwood*, in November, 1866, after the Union was restored and America more powerful than ever, that Abraham Lincoln, tho 'sometimes doubtful of the result, was never doubtful of his duty,' that in 'his character there was no malice, no animosity, no *arrière pensée*,' that amidst fierce passion 'he was calm, equable, patient, and merciful,' that 'this good and merciful man was good and merciful to the end,' and that 'the pistol of a fanatic deprived the Southern people of a friend and the Northern people of a man after their own heart, who, through good and ill fortune, had fought their fight with a humble, contrite, and an honest spirit and given them the victories for which they had hungered and thirsted for four miserable years.'

"And when we are told in *The Spectator* that 'the Anglo-Saxon race can never "give its heart its rights" unless the two great branches are brought into harmony, and America can claim a share in the glory of Nelson and Scott, while we take ours in Washington and Lincoln,' I am compelled to ask what share can England demand in the fame of Abraham Lincoln, when we are told that 'it would have been impossible for him to have emerged, under British institutions, from the mediocrity to which nature had condemned him, and from which pure democracy alone was capable of rescuing him'?"

ROCKEFELLER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

PRESIDENT JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, of the Standard Oil Company, the munificent patron of the University of Chicago, made a short speech to graduating students and friends of the institution, on July 1, in which he said: "It is the best investment I ever made. . . . I am profoundly thankful that I have had something to do with this great work. The good Lord gave me the money, and how could I withhold it from the University of Chicago?" The local press described the reception of the speaker and his remarks as wildly enthusiastic, to the extent of special college yells and songs lauding the name of Mr. Rockefeller. Editorially, the press of the country express decidedly conflicting opinions about Mr. Rockefeller's statement regarding his wealth and his use of it:

Princely Benefactor's Right Use of Money.—"To have reared the most gigantic monument to commercial daring and superb managerial genius of modern times would alone suffice to bring Mr. Rockefeller fair renown. But Mr. Rockefeller's fame rests upon more enduring ground. His name is inseparably linked with Chicago as the founder of the great university which is the pride of the Western metropolis. To his educational zeal and his noble philanthropy, as expressed in his princely benefactions, the University of Chicago owes its splendid equipment for the higher education of Western young men and women. Without Mr. Rockefeller's munificent gifts the university could not have risen to its present high eminence among the great educational institutions of this country. To him the city of Chicago is under a deep and loving obligation which can only be partially recompensed by the full measure of gracious kindness and esteem that will ever be accorded him by the people of this city."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

"Mr. Rockefeller's princely gifts are enhanced in moral value by the attitude of the giver. His example will be followed, and the lesson of his career will be taken to heart by many men of wealth and public spirit. He teaches men the right use of millions, and he also teaches them that the possessor of the wealth is the proper person to dispose of it and apply it to useful and noble purposes. . . . The old-fashioned views of charity are

happily disappearing, and the modern philanthropist prefers to be the active trustee of his wealth."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

May Deceive Himself, but No One Else.—"John D. Rockefeller has fallen in line with Benjamin Harrison and Mark A. Hanna, and modestly announces that divine Providence is keeping a special watch over him and his monetary affairs. . . .

"Some sincere Christians do, of course, believe that the Almighty directs their most trifling affairs. They rely upon Providence with a faith that is as firm as it is admirable. But for a hide-bound monopolist, a wrecker of other men's business, an oppressor and a commercial pirate to profess such a belief is as blasphemous as it is disgusting.

"The man may deceive himself. He may really believe that his iniquitous methods of money-getting are sanctioned by Infinity, or he may believe that he has made his peace with the Almighty by bestowing a tithe of his ill-gotten gains upon institutions of learning. But if he deceives himself he deceives no one else. The story of John D. Rockefeller's rise to wealth is too well known to be glazed over by eleventh-hour benefactions.

"The good Lord gave me my money!" Let the ruined refiners, the impoverished producers, the corrupted legislatures of the oil belt, stand as an answer to the blasphemy."—*The Chronicle, Chicago*.

A Remarkable Character.—"He is a strict and earnest Baptist, and feels that he holds his fortune as a trustee merely acting under the eye of God. This is very remarkable in itself, and also because Mr. Rockefeller has gained his fortune, one of the very greatest in the world, as the head of the Standard Oil Company, against which demagogues have directed their constant fire as a diabolical combination for the public injury. He is not a Baptist in name merely, but in the strongest conviction; and apparently he believes that he can best serve the interests of humanity and glorify God by assisting in the propagation of the faith that is in him. His advancement from a humble pecuniary place to vast and commanding wealth has changed in no respect his religious attitude. He is an assiduous attendant on a Baptist church, and his voice is raised in humble supplication at its prayer-meetings. Only the other day he addressed a Baptist Sunday-school and spoke of his experience as its superintendent as one of the proudest and most satisfactory in his whole life. He has brought up his own family in the strict tenets of the Baptists, and taught them to keep aloof from the allurements of worldly gayety and fashion. . . .

"It is a very striking circumstance that at this time of decaying faith a man who ranks with the three or four richest men of modern times should be impelled by religious convictions to a course of life and of conduct which is so unusual in its austerity. Many Baptists have risen to wealth from very humble circumstances during the last generation, but most of them, or at least the most of their families, have drifted away from their early associations under the influence of fashionable ambitions. Mr. Rockefeller remains stanch and immovable. Magnificent as his many gifts for charitable, religious, and educational purposes have been, the sum of them has gone almost wholly for the furthering of Baptist interest. He has built up in the Chicago University an institution which will glorify the Baptist name, and in that way, according to Mr. Rockefeller's unquestioning belief, will glorify God."—*The Sun, New York*.

"Rockefeller has founded a big college, has established churches, and has purchased standing in the religious world. If he were a common thief, a filcher of a few hundreds or thousands, he would be ostracized, and not a church in Christendom would receive him unless he professed repentance and promised to mend his evil ways. But Rockefeller does no such thing. He brazenly flaunts his stolen wealth before the Christian world and is received with open arms. He will never get his deserts in this world, but the recording angel has kept his account. It is a vile record in black, the hue of Satan and the badge of Hell."—*The Gazette, Little Rock, Arkansas*.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

THE national convention of the Socialist-Labor Party, held in New York city last week, nominated C. H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, for President, and Matthew Maguire, of Paterson, N. J., for Vice-President. The party platform represents the de-

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"I believe that it starts with the children and is taught to them from school histories that misstate facts, and in these histories I think the remedy lies. When my attention was called to this last January, I gathered together all the histories that are used in the Board schools of England. There were thirty-four of them. I examined them carefully and I did not find the slightest unkind allusion to the United States in one. I marked and indexed every allusion to this country in them, and you can not find a hint of ill-feeling or envy. It is quite the contrary throughout. And so I have come to this country to examine the school histories used here. I have been told, and believe, that most of them are unfair; that they foster a wrong feeling toward the mother country. I hope to live long enough to bring this to the attention of thinking men, so that a reform can be begun. If we begin with the children I think the rest will work out itself."

The London *Spectator* has expressed its views of the subject of "American Dislike for England" in the following words:

"To a very large body, nay, to the vast majority of Englishmen, one of the most painful aspects of the present controversy has been the evidence afforded that Americans seem utterly unaware of the strong feeling of friendship felt here for their country—a feeling rising in many minds to something approaching passion. The ordinary untraveled American has clearly never realized that the old country looks with intense pride and sympathy on the splendid daughter-state. We know that within the Union dwell the majority of those whom Carlyle so happily called 'the subjects of King Shakespeare;' and we feel that the Anglo-Saxon race can never 'give its heart its rights' unless the two great branches are brought into harmony, and America can claim a share in the glory of Nelson and Scott, while we take ours in Washington and Lincoln. It is not too much to say that no class here, rich or poor, is without the warmest feeling of sympathy for America. An English public man who showed hatred of America or insulted her in his speeches or writings would at once lose his place in the national respect—would be drummed out of public life. No poet could direct his verse against America; no man of letters attack our kinsfolk as a nation or express a desire for the downfall of the Union. The satirist might make fun of the American as he makes fun of the Yorkshireman or the cockney, but anything like desire to insult the national honor or to rejoice at the difficulties or misfortunes of America would most certainly be treated with indignation. The notion of an English minister or ex-minister, or even of an English M.P., prophesying the downfall of the American Union and dwelling on it as a source of gratification for his country, is simply unthinkable. The man who gloated over the notion of America's ruin would be hissed as a traitor to the race. But tho the knowledge of this friendly feeling is such a commonplace with us, it seems to be undreamt of in America. There, not only is a great deal of hatred and contempt expressed for the old country, but the people at large seem genuinely ignorant of the good feeling for America which is so general and so genuine here. That the Americans should believe that they hate us, or at any rate should profess to do so, is a very grievous wound to Englishmen; but if it is so—well, all we can do is to wait in the hope that a better feeling will some day arise. Love is not to be compelled, hired, or bought. What, however, is bitter beyond bearing is the thought that the Americans not only do not like us, but do not even know that we like them."

This editorial in *The Spectator* and the article in *Blackwood's* already mentioned have induced Frederick S. Dickson to make an examination of the files of *Blackwood's* in order to see how our school histories would read if revised according to that magazine. In an article entitled "*Blackwood's History of the United States*," in *The Bachelor of Arts* (New York, June) he says:

"Let me say at the outset of the inquiry that in awarding the palm to *Blackwood* I would not make any invidious distinctions and claim that a '*Blackwood's History of the United States*' would be entitled to any higher authority as a school text-book than a '*Saturday Review History*' or '*London Times History*,' or a '*History*,' in which blank almost any other English journal (barring only a few of what *Blackwood's* calls 'not very creditable exceptions') may fill in its own name if jealous of the distinction to be conferred upon a rival. In the mean time I will take from my son the text-book that is poisoning his mind and give him in place thereof a copy of this first edition of '*Blackwood's History of the United States*,' instantler."

"It is thus we would answer the inquiry, Why is America so cold toward England? Hear what *Blackwood* says:

"All American history is written to prove, not that Americans have performed great actions, but that their actions were great because they were performed by Americans' (vol. 91, p. 123). In America, 'the popular idols have been manufactured, generally, of the very coarsest and commonest clay; and, even when permitted to remain on their pedestals, they are objects, at least, as much of ridicule as of admiration' (vol. 96, p. 619). The people of the North, generally, are 'savage Abolitionists' or 'fanatic Unionists' or, collectively, a 'gibbering mob.' Grant 'can not be set beside McClellan, in generalship, without wronging McClellan.' Sherman is 'a grisly fanatic,' Stanton 'a presumptuous fanatic,' Captain Wilkes 'an impudent pirate,' Mr. Seward's state papers are 'inflated nonsense,' and so on through the long list of men made prominent by the war. The only Northern man mentioned with approval by *Blackwood* from 1860 to 1865 is General McClellan, and this favorable opinion was not made manifest until McClellan had received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He is, however, rather reproved for a want of the nerve of a Napoleon or a Cromwell, in that after Antietam he did not 'conclude an armistice with Lee, march on Washington, hurl from their seats the clique that burlesqued a government, . . . and seize the loose reins of empire' (vol. 96, p. 640).

Mr. Dickson continues, with various sarcastic remarks, to quote from the English magazine during the years of our Civil War, and then, by way of contrast, quotes from the same magazine after the war was over and the permanence of the Union assured. We quote, omitting Mr. Dickson's references to volume and page:

"In November, 1863, the editor [of *Blackwood's*] exclaims 'that the South should achieve its independence single-handed, and by its own efforts, and by the further disruption of the Northern tyranny, is what would be best for itself and for us. . . . But it will matter a great deal to us whether there is one great bullying power always menacing us through Canada, or several smaller powers, with any one of which Canada herself would be competent to deal.'

"*The Spectator*, on the other hand, tells us that 'the man who gloated over the notion of America's ruin would be hissed as a traitor to the race.' . . .

"In November, 1863, the Lincoln government is described as 'the purest despotism now existing, with the exception, perhaps, of some African system in regions to which Speke and Grant have failed to penetrate.' In December we are told that 'the Washington Cabinet and its military adherents are conspicuous only for imbecile pretension, and none but the strongest evidence can be received as proof that they have blundered into wisdom or stumbled on success.'

"In November, 1864, Mr. Lincoln was said to have 'nothing except the honesty of purpose generally ascribed to him to distinguish him from the swarm of politicians and generals that have been engendered by the corruption of the defunct Union.' In the same article it is presumed 'that Mr. Lincoln would not imagine that either his previous occupation as a rail-splitter or the fact of his election as President could of itself qualify him for

delivering grave opinions on extensive military combinations.' And again we are told that 'the reelection of Lincoln would mean that the sentiments of the Northern people are fitly represented in him, his ministers, and generals—that, for the sake of producing a hideous caricature of their former partnerships in government, they are ready to sanction more cruelties in the South—more peculation, corruption, and tyranny in the North—and to inspire civilized nations with more horror and disgust for the frenzied acts in which they expressed devotion to their political Moloch.'

"To say the least, it seems odd, after all this, to learn from *Blackwood*, in November, 1866, after the Union was restored and America more powerful than ever, that Abraham Lincoln, tho 'sometimes doubtful of the result, was never doubtful of his duty,' that in 'his character there was no malice, no animosity, no *arrière pensée*,' that amidst fierce passion 'he was calm, equable, patient, and merciful,' that 'this good and merciful man was good and merciful to the end,' and that 'the pistol of a fanatic deprived the Southern people of a friend and the Northern people of a man after their own heart, who, through good and ill fortune, had fought their fight with a humble, contrite, and an honest spirit and given them the victories for which they had hungered and thirsted for four miserable years.'

"And when we are told in *The Spectator* that 'the Anglo-Saxon race can never "give its heart its rights" unless the two great branches are brought into harmony, and America can claim a share in the glory of Nelson and Scott, while we take ours in Washington and Lincoln,' I am compelled to ask what share can England demand in the fame of Abraham Lincoln, when we are told that 'it would have been impossible for him to have emerged, under British institutions, from the mediocrity to which nature had condemned him, and from which pure democracy alone was capable of rescuing him'?"

ROCKEFELLER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

PRESIDENT JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, of the Standard Oil Company, the munificent patron of the University of Chicago, made a short speech to graduating students and friends of the institution, on July 1, in which he said: "It is the best investment I ever made. . . . I am profoundly thankful that I have had something to do with this great work. The good Lord gave me the money, and how could I withhold it from the University of Chicago?" The local press described the reception of the speaker and his remarks as wildly enthusiastic, to the extent of special college yells and songs lauding the name of Mr. Rockefeller. Editorially, the press of the country express decidedly conflicting opinions about Mr. Rockefeller's statement regarding his wealth and his use of it:

Princely Benefactor's Right Use of Money.—"To have reared the most gigantic monument to commercial daring and superb managerial genius of modern times would alone suffice to bring Mr. Rockefeller fair renown. But Mr. Rockefeller's fame rests upon more enduring ground. His name is inseparably linked with Chicago as the founder of the great university which is the pride of the Western metropolis. To his educational zeal and his noble philanthropy, as expressed in his princely benefactions, the University of Chicago owes its splendid equipment for the higher education of Western young men and women. Without Mr. Rockefeller's munificent gifts the university could not have risen to its present high eminence among the great educational institutions of this country. To him the city of Chicago is under a deep and loving obligation which can only be partially recompensed by the full measure of gracious kindness and esteem that will ever be accorded him by the people of this city."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

"Mr. Rockefeller's princely gifts are enhanced in moral value by the attitude of the giver. His example will be followed, and the lesson of his career will be taken to heart by many men of wealth and public spirit. He teaches men the right use of millions, and he also teaches them that the possessor of the wealth is the proper person to dispose of it and apply it to useful and noble purposes. . . . The old-fashioned views of charity are

happily disappearing, and the modern philanthropist prefers to be the active trustee of his wealth."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

May Deceive Himself, but No One Else.—"John D. Rockefeller has fallen in line with Benjamin Harrison and Mark A. Hanna, and modestly announces that divine Providence is keeping a special watch over him and his monetary affairs. . . .

"Some sincere Christians do, of course, believe that the Almighty directs their most trifling affairs. They rely upon Providence with a faith that is as firm as it is admirable. But for a hide-bound monopolist, a wrecker of other men's business, an oppressor and a commercial pirate to profess such a belief is as blasphemous as it is disgusting.

"The man may deceive himself. He may really believe that his iniquitous methods of money-getting are sanctioned by Infinity, or he may believe that he has made his peace with the Almighty by bestowing a tithe of his ill-gotten gains upon institutions of learning. But if he deceives himself he deceives no one else. The story of John D. Rockefeller's rise to wealth is too well known to be glazed over by eleventh-hour benefactions.

"The good Lord gave me my money!" Let the ruined refiners, the impoverished producers, the corrupted legislatures of the oil belt, stand as an answer to the blasphemy."—*The Chronicle, Chicago*.

A Remarkable Character.—"He is a strict and earnest Baptist, and feels that he holds his fortune as a trustee merely acting under the eye of God. This is very remarkable in itself, and also because Mr. Rockefeller has gained his fortune, one of the very greatest in the world, as the head of the Standard Oil Company, against which demagogues have directed their constant fire as a diabolical combination for the public injury. He is not a Baptist in name merely, but in the strongest conviction; and apparently he believes that he can best serve the interests of humanity and glorify God by assisting in the propagation of the faith that is in him. His advancement from a humble pecuniary place to vast and commanding wealth has changed in no respect his religious attitude. He is an assiduous attendant on a Baptist church, and his voice is raised in humble supplication at its prayer-meetings. Only the other day he addressed a Baptist Sunday-school and spoke of his experience as its superintendent as one of the proudest and most satisfactory in his whole life. He has brought up his own family in the strict tenets of the Baptists, and taught them to keep aloof from the allurements of worldly gayety and fashion. . . .

"It is a very striking circumstance that at this time of decaying faith a man who ranks with the three or four richest men of modern times should be impelled by religious convictions to a course of life and of conduct which is so unusual in its austerity. Many Baptists have risen to wealth from very humble circumstances during the last generation, but most of them, or at least the most of their families, have drifted away from their early associations under the influence of fashionable ambitions. Mr. Rockefeller remains stanch and immovable. Magnificent as his many gifts for charitable, religious, and educational purposes have been, the sum of them has gone almost wholly for the furthering of Baptist interest. He has built up in the Chicago University an institution which will glorify the Baptist name, and in that way, according to Mr. Rockefeller's unquestioning belief, will glorify God."—*The Sun, New York*.

"Rockefeller has founded a big college, has established churches, and has purchased standing in the religious world. If he were a common thief, a filcher of a few hundreds or thousands, he would be ostracized, and not a church in Christendom would receive him unless he professed repentance and promised to mend his evil ways. But Rockefeller does no such thing. He brazenly flaunts his stolen wealth before the Christian world and is received with open arms. He will never get his deserts in this world, but the recording angel has kept his account. It is a vile record in black, the hue of Satan and the badge of Hell."—*The Gazette, Little Rock, Arkansas*.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

THE national convention of the Socialist-Labor Party, held in New York city last week, nominated C. H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, for President, and Matthew Maguire, of Paterson, N. J., for Vice-President. The party platform represents the de-

mands of the German Socialistic school, its fundamental declaration being that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. Among political demands are the referendum, abolition of Executive veto power, the recall of public officers by constituencies, municipal self-government, direct vote by secret ballot under universal and equal suffrage, the administration of justice free of charge, and the abolition of capital punishment. The party is organized in "sections" of persons who declare allegiance to the platform and constitution of the party, and all questions of importance are settled by a general vote. The Socialist-Labor vote for President in 1892 is given as 21,171, more than 18,000 of them being cast in New York and New Jersey. Sections are now said to be organized in 27 States of the Union. Twelve States were represented by delegates in last week's convention.

Mr. Matchett, candidate for President, is a carpenter in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. He was born in Boston in 1843, served on a gunboat during the war, and is unmarried. He has been the party's candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, for governor of the State, and was the candidate for Vice-President in 1892. Mr. Maguire is editor of the Socialist organ of New Jersey and an alderman in Paterson councils. He was born in New York city, is married, and forty-six years of age. He was one of the founders of the Central Labor Union in the city of New York.

Among the resolutions of importance passed by the convention was an indorsement of a new Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, coupled with a declaration that both the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor have fallen hopelessly into the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders whom it is useless to propitiate, those labor organizations having taken shape as the buffers of capitalism.

FLAG LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A LAW enacted by the Illinois legislature requiring that the national flag be floated over every schoolhouse during school-hours has been declared unconstitutional and invalid by Judge F. M. Wright of the Champaign County circuit court. The Judge holds that the legislature had no power to declare the violation of the flag law a misdemeanor, since the maintenance of neither the police authority, morals, nor health of the State is involved. The language of the decision on this point is:

"There is no question as to the right of the State to have the flag floated on any of its buildings wherever it is appropriate, and whenever they choose, and in any particular manner that they desire to have it floated. The legislature has the power under certain limitations to say what is and what is not a misdemeanor; what is and what is not a crime; but, in doing so, it must have for its object some sovereign purpose. It must have for its object either the maintenance of the police authority of the State, the morals of the State, or the health of the State. If the legislation in that respect does not fall within the limits of those subjects or kindred subjects then the act declared to be a misdemeanor would not be a misdemeanor. So in this case, I think the legislature has clearly made a mistake in declaring something to be a misdemeanor that never was heard of before. The motion to quash will therefore be allowed. The pleas of not guilty are withdrawn. The indictments will be quashed and the defendants discharged."

The Chicago *Chronicle* believes that the decision, on broad grounds, is founded in equity and common sense. It asserts that the law was the result of lobby practises by agents of bunting and flagstaff manufacturers, and it gives the particulars of the flag law case before the court as follows:

"The General Assembly of 1895 enacted two statutes relating to the display of flags over public schoolhouses and other institutions of learning. One of the bills required that flags should be displayed over all schools of all grades, public and private, sectarian or secular. The other related only to district schools.

"The two acts are printed consecutively in the volume of the session laws and their provisions are plain. In the case of public schools the expense of the flags is made a charge on the school

fund. Flags for private and parochial schools must be furnished by the schools.

"At the State University a flagstaff was in the public ground from which a flag has always floated on public days. Since the enactment of the flag law the authorities of the University had supposed that if the flag floated from this staff during school-hours it would be a sufficient compliance with the law.

"The law requires that the flag shall float over the school-buildings. A grand jury in Champaign county indicted the University authorities for failure to obey the law. They held that a single flag on top of a liberty-pole floating over all the buildings was not a compliance with the statute requiring that the flag should be above each building. This was the absurd view of the statute adopted by the grand jury at Champaign. It was a Republican grand jury.

"Judge Wright, however, dismissed the indictment against the trustees and other authorities of the University on broader grounds."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* says:

"Cordial approval of the decision . . . does not necessarily imply any delinquency of patriotism nor any lack of veneration for the national emblem. Some of the most patriotic men in the State, who rejoice in the exaltation of the national colors upon all occasions, were quick to discern the grievous mistake of the legislature in passing such a law. Aside from the foolishness of trying to compel people to make public display of their patriotism by legislative enactment, the law opened up wide opportunities for the display of personal resentment and malice on the part of small politicians who are always seeking pretexts for the embarrassment of political opponents.

"Notwithstanding the plausible animadversions of the judge with reference to the 'honor and integrity' of the grand jury and of the State's attorney and the sheriff, who were responsible for the indictment of Governor Altgeld and the trustees of the State University, it is manifest to any fair-minded person that their arrest was based on a needless and unjustifiable construction of the law. The trustees had complied with the spirit of the law, if not with the letter, by flying the national colors every day from Military Hall. This certainly sufficed to show the patriotic inclination of the trustees to comply with the law as they understood it."

We quote three more editorials on the decision:

Correct Conclusion, but Faulty Logic.—"It is better to have this anachronistic piece of legislation out of the way. It is absurd to force people to profess and display their patriotism. The floating of the flag is a matter which may be safely left to the sentiments and discretion of the people themselves.

"Still, it must be owned that the logic of Judge Wright in annulling the law is far from convincing. Welcome as the conclusion is, the premises do not inspire much confidence. He says that the legislature has the power to say that a certain thing shall be a misdemeanor only when it has in view the maintenance of the police authority, morals, or health of the State, and that in the case of the flag law the legislature 'made a mistake in declaring something to be a misdemeanor that was never heard of before.' Now this test of whether a thing has been heard of before is utterly worthless, for it clearly assumes that conditions do not change and that moral standards are fixed and unalterable. Fifty years ago lotteries were legal everywhere, and no legislature deemed it necessary to prohibit them in the interest of public morality. Scores of other instances might be cited to show the unsoundness of the test given by Judge Wright. Again, who is to say whether any prohibition falls within the limits of the subjects specified? It would seem that the legislature, and not the courts, are clothed with the authority to decide what is and what is not conducive to the health and morality of the State."—*Evening Post, Chicago*.

Rally Round the Flag.—"Cities and universities are uncontestedly the creation of the State. What a State has created it has surely the power to regulate. Leading lawyers of Massachusetts to whom the question was put by *The Daily Standard* unanimously affirm the right of a State to impose the requirement of the display of the Stars and Stripes by a properly drawn law. In view of this concurrence of legal opinion, the decision of Judge Wright seems to be inexplicable on the broad ground of the un-

constitutionality of such a requirement. If it is true, however, that Illinois and the other States of the Union can not ordain the display of Old Glory on their schoolhouses, there should be a patriotic organization in every city and town to put up the flag from Maine to Arizona."—*The Standard (A. P. A.), Boston.*

Flag Saved from Contempt.—"The flag law which the A. P. A. hypocrites of Illinois succeeded in passing has been duly declared unconstitutional. The windy rascals who pose as 'patriots' and who prate so loudly about the flag would to-morrow, if we were at war with England, rush back to their Canadian-Orange lairs and take their stand under the Union Jack. That is the sort of patriots those fellows are at heart. . . . True patriotism does not require us to make our country's flag the perennial subject of conversation; to have it as a table-cloth at dinner; to have the Stars and Stripes on our trousers; and to have them waving above the bed on which we sleep. A nation's flag is a sacred thing; and it is a matter for rejoicement that it has been saved from the contempt to which the twopenny patriots of Illinois tried to bring it."—*Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo, N. Y.*

CRUSADE AGAINST THE WHEEL FOR WOMEN.

THE Women's Rescue League, a philanthropic organization in Washington, D. C., is subjected to vigorous criticism by the press, on account of its attempted crusade against bicycling by women. The league recently passed resolutions denouncing bicycle riding as tending to make young women unwomanly and immodest and preventing motherhood among married women. Circulars have been sent out asking all true women and clergymen to join the movement and spread the indictment against the bicycle craze by women as indecent and vulgar. The indictment alleges that the wheel is to blame for a large part of an alarming increase of immorality among young women. It makes the following assertions part of the preamble to condemnation:

"A great curse has been inflicted upon the people of this country because of the present bicycle craze, and if a halt is not called soon 75 per cent. of the cyclists will be an army of invalids within the next ten years.

"Bicycling by young women has helped more than any other medium to swell the ranks of reckless girls, who finally drift into the army of outcast women of the United States.

"'Bicycle run for Christ,' by so-called Christians, should be properly termed 'Bicycle run for Satan,' for the bicycle is the devil's advance agent, morally and physically, in thousands of instances."

Several editorial criticisms are appended:

Pessimistic View Unjustified.—"If it were not for the fact that this organization had dedicated itself to the noblest kind of philanthropy and has already accomplished a grand work in rescuing womanhood from the influences of degrading environments its pronouncement on the bicycle question would attract little attention. . . .

"This alarmingly pessimistic view of the bicycle question is not justified by the facts. . . . It is doubtless true that many young women ride to excess and are laying the foundations of future physical ailments of a grave character, but where one woman is so foolish as to do this a hundred ride the wheel sensibly, decently, and healthfully.

"It is also doubtless true that to the woman of impure life the wheel may offer a convenient means for facilitating the execution of immoral designs, but that the pastime itself has a tendency to degrade or demoralize is a proposition too absurd for a moment's consideration. A woman who will violate the decencies and proprieties of life while wheeling will violate them upon other occasions when the opportunity is offered. Where one woman rides to destruction on the wheel a thousand ride to good health and maintain all the decorum, modesty, and circumspection that characterize the well-bred, self-respecting women from the ideal American homes."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Familiar Association Not Necessarily Immodest.—"There is no doubt that the bicycle has promoted familiar associations between men and women. It has in many cases let down a certain amount of the restraint which governed women as long as they were accustomed to live more or less secluded in their own

homes. But these have not necessarily impaired either the modesty or the virtue of women, as the rescuing ladies of the National capital seem to think and even aver. Whether this tendency, which may perhaps be called a 'commoning' tendency, will go any farther remains to be seen. We believe that those women who are modest will be modest still. We are told of a time when a woman would faint if a strange man so much as caught a glimpse of her well-turned ankle, but we have long since passed that stage of civilization. The modern woman on a bicycle does not faint so easily. She is a stronger and more sensible woman, but no one but another woman, or set of women, leagued under the name of rescuers, would presume to say that she is also more immoral."—*The Iowa State Register, Des Moines.*

An Affront to Common Sense.—"To say that the use of the bicycle by women of any age is a prolific cause of disease is flatly to contradict the all but unanimous opinion of intelligent physicians as well as the results of experience. We trust we may be pardoned for accepting the judgment of the medical profession rather than that of the Woman's Rescue League. To say that a practise which takes women into the open air and into communion with nature, which develops their muscles, strengthens their nerves, gives them truer poise of mind and body, and teaches them self-help and self-reliance, is transforming them into physical wrecks and moral lepers, is an affront to common sense which would be more amusing if it were less revolting."—*The Tribune, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

YALE fellows well met.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

ALTGELD is a warm Democrat in a cold climate.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

DESTINY has at last thrown up its contract with Grover Cleveland.—*The Press, New York.*

Is Henry M. Teller to go down in history as the man without a party?—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

If Samson could have had Tillman's jawbone there would not have been a Philistine left on earth.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THERE is one similarity between a bicycle and a bronco: neither will throw you after it is broken.—*The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.*

THE wheat crop is said to be remarkably good this year. What a wonderful manager that man Hanna is!—*The News, Chicago.*

THIS is the time for every man to declare himself on the money question. It is a subject upon which nobody can be permitted to straddle or approach bow-legged.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

WHAT Canada needs is not so much annexation as amalgamation.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

MR. HARRISON secured an indorsement in the St. Louis platform, and Mr. Cleveland escaped a censure in the Chicago document.—*The Journal, New York.*

"WELL," said the gold Democrat, "I see that Cleveland says he is content to serve as a private this year."

"Oh, that's what he says, is it?" said the silver Democrat. "I bet he sends a substitute."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*



MCKINLEY: "I wish this Base had a little more 'protection' about it."—*The World, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WHO COMPOSED THE MUSIC OF "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"?

WRITING in one of the New York dailies recently, Gen. H. C. King expressed the desire "to see a grand composition adopted for our national hymn which will not be suggestive of any other nation or of any other form of government." He took occasion to speak of the music of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as English, having been composed by Dr. Samuel Arnold in 1790, to the words of "To Anacreon in Heaven." Mr. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, however, denies that the claims for Dr. Arnold have ever been proved, and thinks that the presumption is all in favor of the song's being a truly American one. He writes to *The Sun* as follows:

"If General King is right in tracing to Dr. Arnold the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' he has not only done what no other writer has succeeded in doing, altho many have devoted laborious research to the task, but he has solved the mystery which the most learned musical critics have declared to be impenetrable. The claim for Dr. Samuel Arnold has been thoroughly examined and repeatedly refuted, no evidence whatever being found to substantiate it. New and aspiring claims and pretensions for as many as a half-dozen other British composers and song-writers to the honor of authorship of the swelling, majestic music of 'To Anacreon in Heaven,' not 'Anacreon in Heaven,' have been set up by self-assertive Englishmen with no better foundation than the Arnold pretension, and all of them have been proven equally spurious and more glaringly egotistic.

"The author of the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is as great a mystery as the author of the 'Letters of Junius.' We all know that Francis Scott Key wrote the patriotic poem, but no man has yet told the world who composed the air which, with the possible exception of the 'Marseillaise,' is undoubtedly the noblest martial anthem of modern times. Since the glorious lyric bursts of Homer's 'Iliad' electrified the old Greek heart, nothing has been attuned to martial verse more soul-swelling than 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

"General King is too great a lover of American songs not to be aware that the history of ballad poetry and of the originals of the most popular national airs it is always most difficult to trace. Sir Walter Scott bent all the powers of his mighty genius to the task of rescuing from among the moss-troopers of Liddesdale the fragments of border minstrelsy, just as at an earlier day Bishop Percy gathered up the scattered remains of ancient English ballads which were buried beneath the moth and rust of centuries. Ballad poetry is unlike everything else in a nation's literature; native where nearly all else is imported, and imaginative where the rest is chiefly borrowed. To-day it flourishes, to-morrow it is neglected, the third day it is forgotten. The grand strain of the 'Nibelungs' and the poem of the 'Cid' have been saved to the world, but the other songs of their brilliant authors, despised by polite, fastidious, and effeminate scholars, have been allowed to glide down the stream neglected and forgotten. . . .

"Who knows that the air, 'To Anacreon in Heaven,' was not stolen or borrowed from America by some 'impudent' Englishman? Trace its genesis back to the first recorded evidence of the existence of the song and what do we find? The words of the ballad indicate that it was written for a Bacchanalian club, but where the club flourished or when it was established are vexed questions which the most indefatigable research has never been able to solve. The song begins thus:

"To Anacreon in heaven, where he sat in full glee,
A few sons of harmony send their petition."

"The last lines and chorus are in these words:

"May our club flourish happy, united and free;
And long may the sons of Anacreon entwine
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine."

"In 'The Vocal Companion,' published at Philadelphia in 1796 by Matthew Carey, the words and music of the song were first printed. The name of the author was not given. I challenge any man to point out its publication in England prior to that date.

'Tis true that a New York writer some years ago said that the music was originally set to 'Anacreon in Heaven' by Dr. Samuel Arnold; but assertion is not proof, and that writer failed to offer the slightest evidence that Dr. Arnold did anything of the kind. Mr. Stephen Salisbury, a most reliable and industrious musical critic, investigated the unsupported claim, examined the lists of Arnold's works, and failed to find the slightest proof to make good the assertion. The next time the song appeared in print, after its publication by Carey, was in a volume called 'The Nightingale,' issued at Newburyport in 1804. No author's name was given, only the music and words.

"More than a quarter of a century after it had been published and republished in the United States, 'The Universal Songster,' published at London from 1825 to 1834, printed the song 'To Anacreon in Heaven,' for the first time that I have been able, after a rather exhaustive search, to discover its publication in Great Britain, and gave the name of Ralph Tomlinson as author. No critic or antiquarian in the field of ballads, sonnets, and madrigals has been able to discover the slightest clew to that individual. His failure to materialize argues strongly against this putative father of the song."

ANOTHER CHAMPION OF POE.

SINCE the publication of the works of Poe as newly collected and edited by Mr. Stedman and Mr. Woodberry, champions of and apologists for the fame and the character of the dead poet have appeared on every hand, these being encouraged to a large extent by Mr. Stedman's judicial attitude as an editor of Poe's works. One of the most ardent partisans of Poe is Mr. Charles Whibley, who contributes to *The New Review* (London, June) a fervid article, in which he sets out by saying:

"If Poe's life was a tangle of contradiction, his posthumous fame has been a very conflict of opposites. He has been elevated to heaven, he has been depressed to hell; he has been pictured angel and devil, drunkard and puritan. His poetry has seemed to this one the empty tinkling of a cymbal, to that the last expression of verbal beauty. But despite the warfare of opinions, he has been read and imitated throughout the world, and he is still, after half a century, the dominant influence of three literatures."

Mr. Whibley denounces the "common fool" who points to Poe as a drunkard and a sloth, and who forgets that Poe was not only devoted to his family, but that "in sixteen years he produced a greater sum of admirable work than any octogenarian in America." We quote a few more passages:

"He was an idealist, caught up into a real world; he was a poet stifled in an atmosphere of commerce and morality; he was a Southerner in the midst of Abolitionists; he was a lofty aristocrat living in an unbridled democracy. His very beauty, the charm of his voice, the quiet distinction of his manner, his love of splendor, of noble houses, and Italian gardens—all these qualities aroused the suspicion of his contemporaries. His years of travel, his swiftly garnered experience had given him that air of a 'gentleman,' which is seldom beloved in a progressive state. Tho it is ever hazardous to confuse a writer with his work, yet one may believe that in 'The Domain of Arnheim' Ellison's ideals are Poe's own. Little enough have they to do with citizenship or a liberal franchise. Here they are: (1) free exercise in the open air; (2) the love of woman; (3) the contempt of ambition; (4) the conviction that attainable happiness is in proportion to its spirituality. Naturally Griswold found nothing in these aspirations save arrogance and contempt.

"But Poe, in a letter to Lowell, has best described his own temperament. 'I am excessively slothful and wonderfully industrious,' he said, 'by fits.' He denies that he is ambitious, unless negatively. 'I really perceive,' the passage of self-revelation continues, 'that vanity about which most men merely prate—the vanity of the human or temporal life. I live continually in a reverie of the future. I have no faith in human perfectibility. I think that human exertion will have no appreciable effect upon humanity.' How should a poet frank enough to formulate these truths, a poet whose life was 'whim—impulse—passion—a long—

ing for solitude—a scorn of all things present—how should he appeal to the sympathy of his age or even to the bluff optimism of Mr. Lowell?

"But the dullard's heaviest artillery has been marshalled against the crime of drunkenness. The poet's life is—in this aspect—a series of iterated and repelled charges. Yet the most that has been proved against Poe is that wine had an instant and perverse effect upon his brain. Let the dullard go home and thank God for that superior virtue which permits him to drink his muddy beer in peace; let him also reflect that no wine could purchase for him the dreams, the poems, the hopes, which it purchased for Poe. That his death was tragic and premature is, alas, indisputable. And here, again, has been occasion for much foolishness. He died, like Marlowe and many another man of genius, in the street, unheeded, almost unrecognized. But he died at his own time, when his work was done, a victim to the stolid stupidity of circumstance. He was great, not on account of his frailty, which the fool sometimes mistakes for a talent, but in his frailty's despite. . . .

"And here is the final contrast of his life. The prophet of silence and seclusion is blown to the four winds of heaven. But he has conquered glory without stooping one inch from his proper attitude of aristocracy. He is still as exclusive and morose as his stories. Between him and his fantasies there is no discord. You imagine him always stern-faced and habited in black, with Virginia Clemm at his side, Virginia shadowy as Ligeia, amiable as the mild Eleonora in the Valley of the Many-colored Grass. He dwelt in mid-America, and he was yet in fairyland. Tho the squalor of penury and the magazines gave him neither 'ancestral hall' nor 'moss-grown abbey,' he lived and died enclosed within the impregnable castle of his mind."

A FRENCH CRITIC OF IBSEN.

WE have before noted in these columns that in France there is a growing interest in foreign literature, especially in that which, because of its wide difference from French ideas and methods, seems to the French mind odd. This interest is not so much among the public at large as among a certain school of literary men and critics, and with these it amounts in some cases to a veritable furor. It goes without saying that these have taken up the plays of Henrik Ibsen with great enthusiasm. He has been hailed by them as the equal of Molière and of Shakespeare, and no adjective has been too extravagant to apply to him. Yet one dramatic critic, and that one perhaps the most eminent in France, M. Francisque Sarcey, has ventured to raise his voice in opposition. To *Cosmopolis* (June) he contributes a study of Ibsen and his works, in which, while acknowledging the great genius and power of the Norwegian writer, he deprecates admiration of him and attempted imitation of him by French authors. The French, he says, are above all things clear, graceful, and definite; the Norwegian is obscure and heavy. Such qualities can not be mixed. M. Sarcey announces the purpose of his article at the outset thus:

"I have no other intention than to relate to the readers of *Cosmopolis* the welcome which the Norwegian dramatist received in France, to follow its manifestations, which have been very various, and to give, if possible, philosophic reasons for the enthusiasm of some and the defiance of others. Look for nothing else in this article; you will not find it. I wish to be for you only the man who returns from a voyage and who, like La Fontaine's pigeon, is contented with saying: 'I was there; such and such things befell me.'"

Most of M. Sarcey's article, in accordance with this preamble, consists of an historical account of the production in France, one after another, of Ibsen's plays, beginning in the year 1889 when his "Ghosts" and "Doll's House" were translated into French by Edouard Rod. Of the latter the critic speaks mostly in praise; it is, he says, the Frenchiest of all Ibsen's plays, and hence, naturally to a French critic, the best. "Ghosts" pleases him less. He

sees in this production from the North more real immorality than the Anglo-Saxons have ever objected to in the drama of France. He quotes a *bon mot* of Jules Lemaitre to the effect that "nothing will stop a Norwegian woman who has broken with Puritanism." The other plays are worse still; the French critic's sarcasms at the expense of their bad construction and obscurity fall thicker and thicker; he can not appreciate the points that others applaud, he says, because he has not "the Ibsenian mind." The final summing up is as follows:

"Ibsen never takes any pains to present his personages to us, any more than he does to explain to us the idea or aim of the piece. The characters arrive on the scene and begin to converse about their affairs without our knowing who they are and what are these affairs. During the two first acts [of 'The Wild Duck'] it is impossible—absolutely, impossible—notwithstanding the most sustained attention, to divine what it is all about, why the people who are talking say what they do say and not something else. I know very well that little by little the action becomes clear, the characters reveal themselves, and that we see some scattered beams of light illumining the shades. But it is not the pure and serene light of which we feel the need; we walk groping with our hands before us till the last act, where a character (in the Wild Duck it is a doctor) lets fall the word that lights up a multitude of dark corners that had hitherto remained in obscurity.

"Oh, how much I prefer the beautiful and luminous order of our own pieces, where the subject is clearly exposed from the outset, the characters marked with recognizable traits, where everything is deduced logically from the premises, without causing in the minds of the auditors a single hesitation or uncertainty. And it is even because of this that I, as much as in me lay, have warned the public against Ibsen's repertory. I have feared that in imitating him we should lose some of our native qualities, and among others that of clearness, which is the most precious of them all. I already see in some of the comedies that are now being played the influence of the Norwegian master, which I do not consider salutary. By following him we shall unlearn the secret of regular and classic compositions. I can not bear that our minds, bathed in the Latin light, should voluntarily shroud themselves in Scandinavian fogs."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Pluck of Bobbie Burns.—"If we are to learn any good thing from Burns's life," says Arthur Warren (*Ladies' Home Journal*), "it is a lesson of pluck, and tho not enough has been made of this aspect of Bobbie's character, it was shown in his thoroughgoing belief in the soundness of his literary judgment. I was on the point of saying 'his professional judgment.' But we must remember that literature was not a profession with Robert Burns. He did not abandon farming in order to become a poet, but in order to become a gager in the excise department and thereby to earn a steady income for his family. His poetry made him famous enough, but it brought him very little money. The revenue that his pen earned him amounted to less than five thousand dollars all told. I have spoken of his pluck. Well, here was a young fellow born with a gift of song which he had to train unaided. He was poor; he had to get his education as best he could; he had to work hard at the hardest kind of uncongenial employment; he felt the promptings of a poet for years before he burst into song, and his lot was cast in a hard-grained community where poetry was but lightly valued, and where a 'fellow who wrote verses' was bound to be classed among the ne'er-do-wells. But he was not deterred from his faith in his own powers. He stuck to his farming in order to make a living, and he developed his poetic genius in order to gratify his love of song. No amount of hardship—and he encountered a great deal of it—diverted him from the great object of his life. It is literally true that he often composed verses while he was guiding the plow. And his plowing was none the worse for that. There was not a better plowman than he in all Ayrshire."

OSCAR WILDE is said to have been reconciled with his wife, and an effort is being made to secure his release from confinement. He has been reading St. Augustine and Walter Pater, and remarked to a friend recently: "I have erred throughout my life in leaving out all consideration of the moral element."

YOUNG KIPLING IN INDIA.

ANY authentic information relative to the life of Rudyard Kipling when, a young man in India, he was laying the foundation of his literary fame, must be of interest to readers generally. In *McClure's* for July we have a chapter of reminiscences by Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who was editor of the newspaper, *The Civil and Military Gazette*, on which Kipling served at Lahore. We extract the following:

"Journalism in India is uncommonly hard labor for the few Englishmen who constitute an editorial staff; and with the greatest dislike of using a razor to cut grindstones, I could not help burdening Kipling with a good deal of daily drudgery. My experience of him as a newspaper hack suggests, however, that if you want to find a man who will cheerfully do the office work of three men, you should catch a young genius. Like a blood-horse between the shafts of a coal-wagon, he may go near to bursting his heart in the effort, but he'll drag that wagon along as it ought to go. The amount of 'stuff' that Kipling got through in the day was indeed wonderful; and tho I had more or less satisfactory assistants after he left, and the staff grew with the paper's prosperity, I am sure that more solid work was done in that office when Kipling and I worked together than ever before or after.

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention; namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white-cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink-pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to 'stand off;' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make, and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me, would send the penful of ink—he always had a *full* pen in his hand—flying over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom-shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint-looking object. This was in the hot weather, when Lahore lay blistering month after month under the sun, and every white woman and half of the white men had fled to cooler altitudes in the Himalayas, and only those men were left who, like Kipling and myself, *had* to stay. So it mattered little in what costume we went to and from the office. In the winter when 'society' had returned to Lahore, Kipling was rather scrupulous in the matter of dress, but his lavishness in the matter of ink changed not with the seasons.

"He was always the best of good company, bubbling over with delightful humor, which found vent in every detail of our day's work together; and the chance visitor to the editor's office must often have carried away very erroneous notions of the amount of work which was being done when he found us in the fits of laughter that usually accompanied our consultations about the make-up of the paper. This is my chief recollection of Kipling as assistant and companion. And I would place sensitiveness as his second characteristic. Altho a master of repartee, for instance, he dreaded dining at the club, where there was one resident member who disliked him and was always endeavoring to snub him. Kipling's retorts invariably turned the tables on his assailant and set us all in a roar; and, besides this, Kipling was popular in the club, while the other was not. Under such circumstances, an ordinary man would have courted the combat and enjoyed provoking his clumsy opponent. But the man's animosity hurt Kipling, and I knew that he often, to avoid the ordeal, dined in solitude at home when he would infinitely have preferred dining with me at the club.

"For a mind thus highly strung the plains of India in the hot weather make a bad abiding-place; and many of Kipling's occasional verses and passages in the Indian stories tell us how deep he drank at times of the bitterness of the dry cup that rises to the lips of the Englishman in India in the scorching heat of the sleepless Indian night. In the dregs of that cup lies madness; and the keener the intellect, and the more tense the sensibilities, the greater the danger. I suffered little in the hot weather, day or night; and yet Kipling, who suffered much at times, willingly

went through trials in pursuit of his art which nothing would have induced me to undergo. His 'City of Dreadful Night' was no fancy sketch, but a picture burned into his brain during the suffocating night-hours that he spent exploring the reeking dens of opium and vice in the worst quarters of the native city of Lahore; while his 'City of Two Creeds' was another picture of Lahore from the life—and the death—when he watched Mussulman and Hindu spending the midnight hours in mutual butchery.

"While possessing a marvelous faculty for assimilating local color without apparent effort, Kipling neglected no chance and spared no labor in acquiring experience that might serve a literary purpose. Of the various races of India, whom the ordinary Englishman lumps together as 'natives,' Kipling knew the quaintest details respecting habits, language, and distinctive ways of thought. I remember well one long-limbed Pathan, indescribably filthy, but with magnificent mien and features—Mahbub Ali, I think, was his name—who regarded Kipling as a man apart from all other 'Sahibs.' After each of his wanderings across the unexplored fringes of Afghanistan, where his restless spirit of adventure led him, Mahbub Ali always used to turn up travel-stained, dirtier, and more majestic than ever, for confidential colloquy with 'Kuppeleen Sahib,' his 'friend;' and I more than fancy that to Mahbub Ali, Kipling owed the wonderful local color which he was able to put into the story of 'The Man who Would be King.'

NEGLECTED BAYARD TAYLOR.

DOES the State of Pennsylvania care less for the children of genius than any other State in the Union? Such would appear to be the case from a showing made by Mr. Sydney G. Fisher, himself a Pennsylvanian, in an article in the July *Lippincott's* on "Pennsylvania and her Great Men." The Abbé Correa, who was Portuguese Minister to the United States and a well-known wit in Philadelphia at the beginning of the present century, used to say that the Pennsylvanians reminded him of little boys in the streets, who, when they saw a comrade getting a ride at the back of a wagon, would call out to the driver: "Cut behind." Quoting this anecdote, Mr. Fisher cites, among many other cases of neglect, the case of Bayard Taylor, and says:

"There is no character that shows the Pennsylvanian feeling so well as Bayard Taylor. He was a thorough son of the soil. His German and Quaker ancestors had been Pennsylvanians for many generations. He always felt that he belonged to the State. He tried to identify himself with it as much as he could and as much as it would let him. He built himself a home in his native valley, and tried his best to live there. He wrote novels and ballads to describe its scenes. But his difficulty was not merely that he was forced to say that there was a 'tyranny of public sentiment' there which was against him. His real difficulties were still larger. The whole State rejected him. Its chief city, Philadelphia, would have nothing to do with him. It seemed extraordinary that, after the State had produced its first great poet and its first really gifted man of letters, of whom any commonwealth might be proud, the State and the city should unite in kicking him out-of-doors.

"Fortunately for these children who are so summarily ejected, they are usually of sufficient ability to be valued by other communities. Taylor was of a loyal and honorable nature. He felt that he belonged to his old home, and was always trying to get back. But, undesired and unappreciated by his native State, he sought for sympathy abroad. Germany honored him, and he received more encouragement and regard in a few years on the Rhine than he received in his whole life on the Delaware. New York adopted him as her son. When he was appointed minister to Berlin, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia were silent; but New York gave him a banquet. When his dead body was brought home from Germany, New York received him, and he lay in state, with guard of honor, in her City Hall. When he was carried to Kennett Square to be buried, his native State was again silent, and seemed to be unaware that she was receiving him into her soil."

PREEMPTED FIELDS IN LITERATURE.

THE editor of *Current Literature* seems to think there are too many "Keep-Off-the-Grass" signs appearing in the world of letters. He raises his voice in protest against the critics and the principle of squatter sovereignty which they are promulgating. He says:

"There is something amusing, and irritating too, in the way the critics donate large and elegant sections of the universe to successful authors as their private hunting-grounds. If an author makes a hit with a novel on any special country or theme, the critics preempt that country or theme and hold it as a trustee for that individual author. They constitute themselves literary game-keepers and with jealous eyes look for poachers, to warn them off these private grounds. A map of the world might be made with the names of the owners of the preempted literary lands marked thereon. An author who has lived in India, perhaps for many years, writes a strong and graphic story of the life there; it represents his original thought and observation. When it is published, it is judged, rarely from itself and for itself, but as relating to Kipling's work; the irritating compliment of 'a second Kipling' may be given him; he is perhaps referred to as 'entering upon a field so fully and ably covered by Mr. Kipling' or as 'one of Mr. Kipling's numerous imitators,' or as 'trading on the reputation of Mr. Kipling' or as 'lacking in originality in not breaking in new ground.' The author may accept 'criticism' as a necessary evil, but it is hard to suffer this constant humiliating comparison to Mr. Kipling and to be made to feel like a trespasser on his grounds. It is folly to attempt to fence in a country of about 1,250,000 acres and 250,000,000 people and call it 'Kipling Park, Private Grounds.' One man, however great his genius, can but merely touch a few phases, like picking a few leaves in a tropical forest.

"The Hudson Bay Country has been preempted by the critics for Gilbert Parker, tho Canada is permitted to exercise a general government supervision. Few critics would have the moral courage to resist pointing out to the newcomer the Parker Preemption notices and Please-Keep-Off-the-Grass signs throughout the grounds. And no matter how excellent the work of the new writer, he would have to live down the Parker comparison. Anthony Hope now owns Society; all playful cynicism in dialog on matters mundane and feminine is preempted by Mr. Hope. All American authors who feel tempted to write clever things that Society never says, must remember that Mr. Hope has the protected monopoly of this field. Du Maurier owns the Latin Quarter and all Bohemia artist life, tho he graciously permits it to remain in Paris for a time. The ground itself, the realty, still belongs to the city and to individuals, but all reality, all associations, literary material and possibilities are held by the critics in trust for George du Maurier.

"Stanley J. Weyman has had two or three centuries of French history marked as his by the critics. This literary section belongs as absolutely to him as 'Reminiscences of the German Emperor' belongs to Poultney Bigelow. Any new writer venturing into the historic field of French history must expect to be 'held up' by the critics and be compelled to show his passports and have them examined under the searching light of Weyman comparison. Barrie for a time owned Scotland, but he was crowded out of his preemption by Maclaren, Meldrum, Crockett, and a host of other bold claim-jumpers. Bret Harte's patent on California has not yet expired. The young writer foolhardy enough to write a short story about a Western mining-camp must expect to hear how 'inferior it is to Bret Harte's delightful little classic, "The Luck of Roaring Camp." Africa is the only continent still left un-preempted, tho Olive Schreiner's 'African Farm' takes a good southern section out of the coming partition. Some bright industrious novelist with a real long and wide story might appropriate all the land adjoining Miss Schreiner's farm as far north as the Mediterranean.

"The whole world seemed to have been duly apportioned, until, doubtless discouraged by the gloomy terrestrial outlook, John Kendrick Bangs has fearlessly sailed into the infernal regions, with his 'House Boat on the Styx.' But even here he finds a filled and preempted territory, held in the name of one Dante, an Italian."

How Menzel and Madame Duse Met.—According to Dr. Waldstein, Adolph Menzel is to be accounted "the greatest painter of modern Germany." He is also a very shy man. An interesting story is told by Dr. Waldstein (*Harper's Magazine*, June) of the first meeting of Menzel and Mme. Duse. It runs as follows: "The great Italian actress, while recently at Berlin, saw some of Menzel's pictures, and at once became an enthusiastic admirer of his genius. She could not rest until she had purchased one of them. But then she was further anxious to meet the man himself. Menzel, on the other hand, tho most keenly alive to good dramatic art, and an ardent admirer of Mme. Duse's acting, was shy to meet a lady, especially one who, he was led to know, formed so high an estimate of his artistic merit. With much trouble and diplomacy a meeting was arranged at the house of a common friend. But here came an additional difficulty, which could only contribute to the initial embarrassment. Mme. Duse could not speak German, and Menzel knew no Italian. This, however, proved fortunate; for their common friend acted as interpreter, and it is believed that in his rendering of Menzel's remarks he may have added some fluency of his own, or at least dissipated all traces of embarrassment. The conversation thus proceeded so easily and warmly that at the end of the meeting the impulsive Italian actress, bidding farewell to the artist, suddenly seized his hand and kissed it reverentially, and then hastily departed. Menzel was left standing petrified with the impression of so flattering a mark of admiration, and it was some time before he could find words to say, 'Why, I ought to have done that to her!'"

The Plays that Pay Best.—The immoral on the stage does not pay, according to the view of Mr. Keith, one of New York city's successful managers. *The New Age* contains a full-page interview with him in which he says:

"My constant aim is not to allow anything on the stage by word or action that is suggestive of *double entendre*, or which could be criticized by the most exacting critic. I believe that the added revenue supposed to be derived from the objectionable features is wholly an imaginary one, which is no way offset by the legitimate revenue otherwise possible. In proof of this, I am most happy to refer to my own houses by way of comparison with any in America in which the patron has no opportunity to spend one penny other than for his seat, and the restrictions of which are greater than any other I know of."

NOTES.

The Spectator (London) praises Crane's "Red Badge of Courage," but thinks the book is wrongly praised as a novel. "We are inclined to praise it chiefly," says the reviewer, "as an interesting and painful essay in pathology."

THE first long story by Mr. Rudyard Kipling since he wrote "The Light that Failed" will appear serially in *The New Review*. It is a story of adventure on the great fishing-banks of Newfoundland, and bears the title of "Captain Courageous." It will be started in *The New Review* at the end of the present year and will run for six or eight months.

THE date of Chopin's birth is given as March 1 or 2, 1809, in all the musical dictionaries, and on the monument erected to his memory in Warsaw. The Rev. Father Bielawski, curé of the parish church at Zelazowa Wola, writes that an examination of church records shows that Frédéric François Chopin was born February 22, 1810, and baptized April 23 of the same year.

GOLDWIN SMITH is foretelling dismal days. "As the tide is running," says he, "I begin to think that if I live a few years longer I shall see the last poet, the last horse, and the last woman. The poet will be supplanted by the man of science, the horse by the bicycle or automatic carriage, and the woman by the New Woman." "All of which," comments *The Illustrated American*, "is deliciously serious."

MISS ELIZABETH GARDNER, of Exeter, N. H., who is to marry the eminent French painter, Bouguereau, has herself achieved no little reputation. She received a gold medal from the Paris Salon, being the first American woman to secure such an honor. She has been engaged to Bouguereau (who is 72 years old) for nineteen years, the marriage not taking place because the Frenchman's mother objected to his marriage with an American.

SCIENCE.

THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO AND ITS WORK.

IT is well known that a large part of the damage done by a great tornado results not from the direct force of the wind, but from the fact that the great vortex, by its sucking action, suddenly reduces the atmospheric pressure over a large region, causing the air contained in buildings to expand with violence and wreck them. In fact a building is destroyed in this way by explosion just as truly as if gunpowder had been set off within it; only in the latter case the sudden excess of the pressure within over the pressure without would have been due to increase of the internal pressure, while in the former it is due to decrease of the external pressure. The result is the same. In *The Scientific American* (June 27) John C. Barrows attempts, with good success, to show that an unusually large part of the devastation at St. Louis was caused in just this way. We quote parts of his article below and reproduce two of his photographs, which show most strikingly the effects in question:

"The first object to attract the attention of the writer as unusual was a small two-story brick house, the four walls of which were piled outside of and on their four respective sides of the foundation, the light inside partitions still standing in place, the floors being in fairly good condition and most of the contents of the rooms intact. The roof, a flat one, had been shifted to one side a foot or two, but still covered what was left of the house. The natural question was, In what manner and how could force be so applied as to blow out the four outside walls of a house, lift the roof a little and then drop it back again, and scarcely disturb the contents of the house, even the silk lamp-shade? The only answer seemed to be, the force was exerted from inside.

"It then for the first time struck me as strange that most of the broken glass and even the window-frames for blocks around were blown out and lying on the sidewalks or in the side yards.

"A few hundred feet west stood a house with peaked roof and side walls in place, but with the gable end of the front wall thrown out, from the ceiling of the second story to point of roof, revealing a formerly tight attic. What had exploded in that attic



HOUSE SHOWING BOTH WALLS BLOWN OUT UPON APPROACH OF THE VACUUM AREA.

to blow out that brick wall? The windows in lower stories were mostly broken and the glass lying on the outside. Near by was another similar house with gable end of wall intact, but with part of the roof off. Thinking these results might be due to my

being in the center of the path of a twister, where a partial vacuum is always created, I went three blocks to one side at right angles to the path of the storm. It was still much the same, the force which had wrecked the buildings seemed to have come from



FRONT WALLS FORCED OUT BY VACUUM WITHOUT. LAMP LEFT STANDING ON TABLE ON SECOND FLOOR.

within. A five-story massive brick building, used as a trunk-factory, had almost its entire south wall piled on the ground beside it, exposing the floors and roof untouched; and, stranger than all, piles of light empty trunks stood on several floors near the missing wall. Only seven had fallen out, the proprietor said, and they fell just outside and did not blow away. Pressure from within had evidently forced out this enormous wall, but once that pressure was relieved, the lightest objects were left undisturbed. . . .

"Is it not possible that the atmospheric pressure over an area about a half a mile in circumference and rapidly moving eastward was reduced so largely and so suddenly as to account for it? A reduction of one and a half pounds of atmospheric pressure out of the fifteen pounds to the square inch, if effected instantly, would afford a bursting pressure of two hundred and sixteen pounds to the square foot of internal surface of a roof or wall, provided the enclosed air could not escape. Barometers have recorded such changes in the immediate vicinity of great storms within a very short space of time. May the change not have been almost instantaneous in this case?"

THE MODESTY OF A GREAT SCIENTIST.

UNDER the heading "The Humility of a Great Man," *The Electrical World*, in an editorial note, calls attention to the singular modesty displayed by Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson) in his address at the jubilee celebration given at Glasgow to commemorate his half-century tenure of the chair of natural philosophy in the university at that place. It has always been noticeable that great knowledge generally results in showing to its possessor more clearly his relative ignorance, and that the depth of the attainments of one who professes to know all about some subject may safely be questioned; and this instance is but one more illustration of the fact. Says the notice in question:

"With the full reports at hand of the Jubilee given in honor of Lord Kelvin we are compelled to add still another comment of admiration for England's greatest scientist. Seldom, indeed, is such honor bestowed upon an individual or received with more unaffected modesty and simplicity. He did not dwell upon the advances made in science and invention during his tenure of the Chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow; neither did he think that he deserved credit for the work which

he had accomplished. 'One word,' he said, 'characterizes the most strenuous of the efforts for the advancement of science that I have made perseveringly during fifty-five years. That word is failure. I know no more of electric and magnetic force, or of the relation between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach to my students of natural philosophy fifty years ago in my first session as professor. Something of sadness must come of failure, but in the pursuit of science, inborn necessity to make the effort brings with it much of the *certaminis gaudia* and saves the naturalist from being wholly miserable, perhaps even allows him to be fairly happy in his daily work.' Such was Lord Kelvin's estimate of the aid which he had rendered in the advancement of science. He confessed that the problems which he had set out to fathom still remained unsolved and that his ambitions had resulted in failure. He still believed, however, that the time will come when the dark side of physical science shall be made bright and clear, in another generation if not in the present. Few men could have passed through such a demonstration without the feeling of a personal triumph and self-conscious pride. We do not wonder that Lord Kelvin retains in the English heart such an affectionate esteem, and we are glad to pay tribute to one possessing such remarkable qualities."

A CENTURY'S PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

UNDER the above title Prof. John Fiske writes an article which to the ordinary reader will seem remarkable in that it does not lay special stress on those applications of scientific knowledge to the arts that emphasize progress to the popular mind—the steam-engine, the telegraph and telephone, the electric light. Instead, like the philosopher that he is, he places first in his catalog those discoveries that show a new way of looking at things or events—in short, those that point the way to intellectual evolution, without which the material progress could not be and of which it is merely one of the symptoms. Summing up all these he epitomizes modern scientific progress by the one word "evolution." Men have come to regard all things as merely phases of development, and this new habit of thought, if we are to believe Professor Fiske, is at the bottom of all our advances. He places first in his list those discoveries which, like the finding of the planet Neptune, the measuring of stellar distances, and the analysis of stellar substance with the spectroscope, have served to enlarge our ideas of space. He says (*Atlantic Monthly*, July):

"To appreciate the philosophic bearings of this vast enlargement of the mental horizon, let us recall just what happened when Newton first took the leap from earth into the celestial spaces by establishing a law of physics to which moon and apple alike conform. It was the first step, and a very long one, toward proving that the terrestrial and celestial worlds are dynamically akin, that the same kind of order prevails through both alike, that both are parts of one cosmic whole. So late as Kepler's time, it was possible to argue that the planets are propelled in their elliptic orbits by forces quite unlike any that are disclosed by purely terrestrial experience, and therefore perhaps inaccessible to any rational interpretation. Such imaginary lines of demarcation between earth and heavens were forever swept away by Newton, and the recent work of spectrum analysis simply completes the demonstration that the remotest bodies which the photographic telescope can disclose are truly part and parcel of the dynamic world in which we live."

As a correlative to this, our ideas of time have also been enormously enlarged, as by the triumphs of philosophic geology, which showed that the earth sprang into being by no convulsive effort, but became what it is through long ages of change. Says Professor Fiske:

"Geologists were at first disposed to imagine violent catastrophes brought about by strange agencies—agencies which were perhaps not exactly supernatural, but were in some vague, un-

specified way different from those which are now at work in the visible and familiar order of nature. But Lyell proved that the very same kind of physical processes which are now going on about us would suffice, during a long period of time, to produce the changes in the inorganic world which distinguish one geological period from another. Here, in Lyell's geological investigations, there was for the first time due attention paid to the immense importance of the prolonged and cumulative action of slight and unobtrusive causes."

This expansion in our ideas of space and time, the Professor points out, could not fail to have a marvelous influence on habits of thought. Its first effect was the rise of the Positive Philosophy, which failed only because it attempted to mix scientific truth with specific sociological theories. The next was the conception of evolution in nature, which still powerfully controls scientific thought in all departments not only of biology, but even in physical chemistry. After a brief but interesting sketch of the rise of this doctrine, culminating in the announcement of the theory of natural selection by Darwin, Fiske describes its effects in the following language:

"Under the influence of this great achievement men in every department of science began to work in a more philosophical spirit. Naturalists, abandoning the mood of the stamp-collector, saw in every nook and corner some fresh illustration of Darwin's views. One serious obstacle to any general statement of the doctrine of evolution was removed. It was in 1861 that Herbert Spencer began to publish such a general systematic statement. His point of departure was the point reached by Baer in 1829, the change from homogeneity to heterogeneity. The theory of evolution had already received in Spencer's hands a far more complete and philosophical treatment than ever before, when the discovery of natural selection came to supply the one feature which it lacked. Spencer's thought is often more profound than Darwin's, but he would be the first to admit the indispensable-ness of natural selection to the successful working-out of his own theory."

The space at our command will not permit us to follow Professor Fiske in his analysis of progress in chemistry and physics (particularly in the conception of matter as an aggregation of moving molecules), of advance in language-study, which has thrown so much light also on racial descent, and of the corresponding progress in anthropology. We close with his concluding paragraphs. After noting that in all departments men have gradually come to regard things—"whether planets or mountains or mollusks or subjunctive moods or tribal confederations"—not as having originated just as they now are, but as being "phases in a process of development," he says:

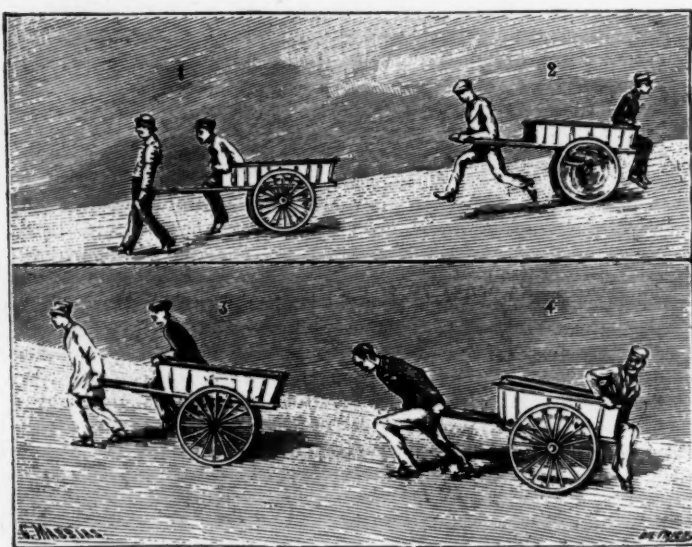
"Now, what does all this drift of scientific opinion during more than two centuries mean? It can, of course, have but one meaning. It means that the world *is* in a process of development, and that gradually, as advancing knowledge has enabled us to take a sufficiently wide view of the world, we have come to see that it is so. The old statical conception of a world created all at once in its present shape was the result of very narrow experience; it was entertained when we knew only an extremely small segment of the world. Now that our experience has widened, it is outgrown and set aside forever; it is replaced by the dynamical conception of a world in a perpetual process of evolution from one state into another state. This dynamical conception has come to stay with us. Our theories as to what the process of evolution is may be more or less wrong and are confessedly tentative, as scientific theories should be. But the dynamical conception, which is not the work of any one man, be he Darwin or Spencer or any one else, but the result of the cumulative experience of the last two centuries, this is a permanent acquisition. We can no more revert to the statical conception than we can turn back the sun in his course. Whatever else the philosophy of future generations may be, it must be some kind of a philosophy of evolution."

"Such is the scientific conquest achieved by the nineteenth century, a marvelous story without any parallel in the history of human achievement."

THE SCIENCE OF HORSE AND CARRIAGE.

IT has often been said that there is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything, and this applies to the harnessing of a horse and to the adjustment of the load he is expected to pull. As the "spirit of the age" is the tendency to investigate everything with a view to finding out the right way, such a familiar combination as a horse and a carriage could hardly be expected to escape this investigating process. We accordingly have several recent studies of traction, two of which, one by a French and one by an English engineer, are popularized by M. Daniel Bellet in an article in *La Nature* (Paris, June 27). The greater part of this article we translate here, as follows:

"It may first be asked which is the better system, that which uses the collar or that of the breast strap; most drivers, especially those who use horses, have recourse indifferently to the one or the other according to the fancy of the moment. Almost all the authors that have studied the question give the preference to the collar, as best utilizing the forces of traction developed by the living motors; but they base their opinion on no demonstration. Some time since, M. G. Chénier made some exact investigations



GOING DOWN-HILL: 1, Improperly Loaded; 2, Properly Loaded.
GOING UP-HILL: 3, Properly Loaded; 4, Improperly Loaded.

on the manner of development of the force of traction and the comparative power of two horses of equal strength, one furnished with a collar, the other with a breast-strap. He was able to show that all the forces of traction produced by the combined action of the front and hind limbs converged at the shoulder. According to him, the traces should be attached a little below the lower third of the shoulder, acting perpendicularly upon this region. Whether strap or collar be used, the point of attachment of the traces is always the same, and from this point of view the two devices present no points of difference. But the collar chafes more frequently and more seriously than the breast-strap, it wears more quickly and costs more; it must be fitted more perfectly to the animal to which it is applied. The breast-strap has not these same faults, but, on the other hand, it is easily displaced in driving a pair, and it must be carefully adjusted, so as to be neither too high nor too low.

"This study has cleared up somewhat the use of different modes of harnessing; but there is a second point that has considerable importance—it is that of the division of the load, with the object of diminishing as much as possible the fatigue of the living motor. Now a learned engineer, Mr. T. H. Brigg, has thought this matter of technical interest, and at the last meeting of the Society of Engineers, held at Whitehall, he described a study of the method of loading a vehicle. His avowed object was to advocate a new method of harnessing and of hanging four-wheeled vehicles, invented by him; but he found it necessary to show what practise ought to be followed in loading two-wheeled vehicles. In one of our English contemporaries, where he has discussed certain points of his communication, he gave a curious and very clear figure, which we reproduce above.

"In principle, a horse attached to a two-wheeled cart ascends a hill much more easily when the load bears on his back, or, speaking differently, when the weight bears in greater part on his loins.

"Carters have practical knowledge of this fact, and when they are driving a horse that is drawing a cartload of earth or of stones, and see a hill before them, they move part of the earth or stones forward; with the same object they cause certain pieces of the harness to play to and fro. Our cut shows well the two methods that may be followed in climbing a hill—the good and the bad; in the good we see our man drawing his cart with ease; he feels that the weight of his passenger seated on the front of the vehicle gives him a better foothold; the levers formed by his limbs have a solid point of application, and can better utilize his muscular force. Artillerists who have to draw a cannon through a difficult pass use the same method when their horses are climbing an ascent, to increase the firmness of their footing on the ground. In the bad method, the passenger is seated at the rear of the cart, and the man who is drawing it feels that he is being lifted; he can scarcely get a contact with the earth; he slides without advancing. In descending the hill the phenomenon is the inverse; with the load in front our man supports this load vertically, when he need make little or no effort to keep the vehicle in motion; his muscles are uselessly compressed by the weight that is thus placed forward. On the other hand, with his passenger in the second position, we see him descending on the run; he is completely relieved of the weight that he is carrying, and even partially of his own weight.

"These two pictures allow us to make an instructive comparison. Mr. Brigg, who understands the importance of these processes of reasoning, has profited by them to arrange his four-wheeled carriage in such fashion that the load may be shifted to the front or the rear according to the need, and he has thus succeeded in causing a horse to draw without fatigue a weight much larger than that which the same horse could draw in an ordinary four-wheeled vehicle."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CYCLING AND HEART DISEASE.

THE effect of bicycle-riding on persons affected with heart disease, in the light of conclusions reached in the course of a recent discussion in England, is thus treated in *The Hospital*. The conclusion of the whole matter is that even for sufferers from heart affection cycling in moderation is generally beneficial, though, of course, excess must be avoided. We quote the paragraph alluded to, as follows:

"It is calculated that more than a fourth of our adult population 'cycles' or meditates cycling. Of this fourth a very considerable proportion have reached or passed middle age. It can not but be that a number of these are the victims of 'heart disease.' What is the effect of cycling upon a person with a heart affection? The answer is that everything depends upon the nature of the affection. We have long ceased to regard all heart affections as of an identical degree of seriousness, and long left off the unscientific practise of wrapping all victims of heart disease in metaphorical cotton-wool. It is now understood that most sufferers from cardiac trouble profit by exercise, and that some are advantaged by a good deal of exercise, and that of a vigorous kind. Cycling, according to Mr. Turner, while dangerous in affections of the aortic valves, is often of great service in uncomplicated mitral disease. Of course it must be cycling in moderation. Hill climbing and fast riding are peremptorily excluded, as is also riding which causes an approach to breathlessness. The great point for the beginner in such cases is, we hold, that he should spend adequate time and money in preliminary tuition, and not be in too great a hurry to be 'off on his own account.' While on this subject we can not but express surprise at the general incompetence and want of intelligence of the average 'cycle' tutor. As a rule he is one of the stupidest creatures breathing. There would appear to be an excellent opening for both men and women tutors in this new amusement and recreation. Cycling has evidently 'come to stay,' and if a certain number of moderately educated men and women with a little knowledge of physiology would take up the subject of tuition they would probably earn fair incomes, and certainly confer advantages on a good many people in the shape of increased comfort and improved health."

PARLOR FIREWORKS.

WE translate from *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, June 15) the following directions for producing a brilliant display of parlor fireworks with very simple materials:

"Take an ordinary candle, and with a small clay pipe blow the flame—as shown in the accompanying picture—against a number of strips of tinfoil about an inch wide, closely pressed together—tinfoil such as comes around chocolate. There will result a beautiful brilliant white flame.



HOME FIREWORKS WITH TINFOIL, PIPE AND CANDLE.

"By means of the blast due to the pipe, the supply of air to the flame, and consequently its heating power, will be increased, just as is the case with the blowpipe, and by its effect on the easily melted metal, the latter will fuse and fall in beautiful, glowing globules on the table. The table in all cases can be protected

against possible injury by laying sheets of paper over it. The little spheres of metal run on in radiating lines, formed by swiftly rolling bits of burning tin. If the flame is powerful enough and therefore the melting and burning of the metal takes place rapidly, the rays are increased in number, and their light is more brilliant, so that they form a very pretty firework.

"The effect of the oxidizing flame in burning the tin shows also in a very clear way the process of oxidation of metals by means of the oxygen of the air. After the glow has subsided only a whitish powder—the oxid—remains. In this way (by bringing heated tinfoil in contact with the atmospheric air) Giovanni Rey, a chemist of the seventeenth century, demonstrated the increase of weight in the formation of an oxid and the effect of the oxygen of the air on metallic bodies."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Mechanical Analysis of Plants.—In a communication to *The American Naturalist*, Prof. Charles E. Bessey thus makes fun of the so-called teaching of "botany" by writing down a mechanical plant analysis on a prepared blank: "For some time there has been an encouraging decrease in the annual crop of blanks for plant analysis, and we hoped to be able soon to announce the complete extinction of the species. It appears, however, that there are certain intellectual soils in which they still thrive, in spite of the fact that, like the Russian thistle, they are outlawed in most communities. We have before us two which bear the date 1896. . . . If one may distinguish between things which are necessarily bad, it may be said that the first is the better of the two. Its fault (which is fatal) is that it enables the pupil to 'analyze' a plant with the least possible thinking; he does not have to remember anything; he merely reads the question, looks at his plant, and makes his entry on the proper line. The second blank (which is 'copyrighted') adds to the foregoing much which is confusing and scientifically vicious. Thus the pupil finds the questions 'Flowers, Regular or Irregular? Why?' which he is expected to answer in a line just *two and a half inches long*! Again he is asked, 'Flowers, Complete or Incomplete? Why?' and is allowed a line exactly two inches long in which to give an answer to a question before which the wisest botanist may well quail. When will teachers realize that botanists are not made by the use of such 'helps' any more than Latin scholars are made by the use of 'ponies'?"

Steel Tempered by Electricity.—"From Europe comes a report of a new process for the electrical treatment of steel for which most extraordinary claims are advanced," says *The Railway Review*. "Indeed; so wonderful are the results said to have been achieved that it is surprising that the new process did not originate in America. The report says that M. Taux, of Strassburg, has carried out the following experiments in the presence of a committee of engineers: 1. A drill tempered by electricity pierced through a piece of steel quite as quickly as a drill of the best steel tempered in the ordinary way would have done. 2. A circular saw tempered by electricity severed bars of iron with an ease that was surprising. 3. With shears of electric steel a bar of steel $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick was cut in two in a cold state, and the operation was repeated five times on the same bar, and no alteration whatever was observable on the edge of the shears. 4. A simple table-knife tempered by the new process cut eleven times in succession a piece of iron wire $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. thick as easily as if it had been a piece of string. It is added that the process consists in dipping the tools, after being heated, into a conducting bath traversed by an electric current, but this is all the information vouchsafed, and we shall have to wait patiently, and perhaps in vain, for more definite particulars of the process."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"DURING the month of January," says *The Medical News*, "there occurred over three hundred deaths from sunstroke in Australia. When called upon to offer suggestions relative to its prevention the Medical Board promptly informed the Colonial Government that of all the predisposing causes none was so potent as undue indulgence in intoxicating liquors—and in its treatment nothing seemed to have a more disastrous effect than the administration of alcoholic stimulants. After this precaution, suggestions were offered regarding the selection of proper clothing, etc."

PROF. WM. H. BREWER contributes to *The Yale Scientific Monthly* an account of observations during the past 45 years on earth tremors at Niagara Falls. The heaviest vibrations were on either side and near the Horseshoe Fall. They disappeared in places in the soft shales below the limestone, altho they were evident in the harder limestone and sandstones that occur amid these. Passing down along the gorge, the vibrations decreased in intensity, becoming too faint to be perceived between the suspension bridges, but increasing again on nearing the rapids. Persons living near the Falls believe that crystals are more common in the rocks there than elsewhere, the texture having been affected by the jar of the cataract, but Professor Brewer finds no evidence of this.

"THE *Journal de Genève* is authority," says *The Electrical World*, "for the statement that at some recent trials of the Swiss Federal Rifle meeting in practise shooting, curious deviations were noticed in the results of the shots, the cause being finally attributed to the electrical conductors paralleling the range. In order to corroborate this supposition the authorities established parallel with the range and at a distance of about 120 feet, four steel cables carrying heavy currents. It was found that for a range of 260 yards the bullet was laterally deviated about 70 feet. Beyond this range the deviation became still more apparent, and when using artillery and a range of 3,000 yards the deviation amounted to 14 degrees. It would be difficult to prophesy the final bearing which these experiments may produce in the art of future warfare."

A FIRM in Rotterdam, according to *The Electric Age*, have made encouraging experiments with an electric dredging-plant which has been ordered by an engineer formerly engaged on the Panama Canal, for the Elsa River, in Spain. "The power is produced on shore, where a 150 horse-power engine is driving a three-phase generator whose currents of 2,000 volts are sent over to the dredger by a cable. On board the currents are converted down to 200 volts to drive the various electric motors. The obvious advantage of the arrangement is that the power plant on board becomes much simpler, that less men are required, and that the chaining of the dredger becomes easier than when a pipe connection has to be maintained between the dredger and shore. Whether the electric motor is fitted for the exceedingly rough work is a different question, which would, however, only be a temporary bar. Electric centrifugal apparatus have for some time been working on the Continent; they had to be specially constructed, but they perform their duty."

"THE saucy charge of M. Paul Bourget, in his recent work on America, says *The Medical Times*, "that society in New York spent its leisure time in looking up their grandparents, called forth the retort from Mark Twain that in this they differed from the French, who spent most of their time in looking up their parents. This clash of wit has directed the attention of *The Medical Record* to statistics which show a decrease of marriage in France and a very much larger percentage of illegitimate children there than in America. Twenty-eight per cent. of Parisian children, says *The Record*, are illegitimate, and out of every 100 families 33 have no children, unless they are still-born. Out of 60,000 babes born in Paris yearly 20,000 are sent out to nurse; and of these 38 per cent. die the first year. These startling facts look to a gradual withering of national life and strength, and in process of time a slow but sure extinction of national existence. M. Bourget's sneer is more than offset by Mark Twain's spicy rejoinder, and *The Record's* array of sharply telling facts."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM UP TO DATE.

PROF. W. GARDEN BLAIKIE, D.D., LL.D., of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, contributes to *The Watchman* an article on biblical criticism and its results up to date, as he sees them, in the settlement of doubtful and disputed points in the Old and the New Testaments. As to the latter, Dr. Blaikie says that rationalistic criticism has suffered a defeat all along the line. As instances of this he mentions the naturalistic theory of Paulus, the myth theory of Strauss, and the suicidal theory of Renan, all of which he says have now been discarded by scholars generally. After speaking of the arguments against the non-supernatural position presented in the writings of Pfleiderer and Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Dr. Blaikie continues:

"Rational criticism, therefore, hard tho it has labored in the very fire, leaves Jesus Christ where it found Him, and where His church has ever placed Him; and we may say nearly the same thing of the Gospels which record His life. Desperate tho the effort has been to relegate the Gospels to the second century, and thereby impair their historical authority, it has proved a failure. Rationalists themselves have been driven back toward the first century, if not within the century itself. Even in regard to the fourth Gospel, which has been the Malakoff of the position, the whole trend of criticism is now in the conservative direction. Were you to poll scholarly Christendom to-day, you would find such a preponderance of opinion in favor of St. John as would leave all other possible writers of that Gospel in a miserable minority."

Dr. Blaikie next turns to the criticism of the Old Testament, summing up his observations here under four heads. On the following points he asserts that the critics themselves have had to draw in:

"Thus (1), it used to be contended that the art of writing was unknown in the early history of Israel, and did not come into operation until the time of the kings; consequently that Moses could not have written the Pentateuch, and that there could have been no written record of the earlier laws. This has been entirely refuted by the recent discovery of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, which show not only that writing was common both in Egypt and Canaan before the Exodus, but present us with the very letters which were received at that time by the King of Egypt from his tributaries in Canaan.

"(2) In like manner, the contention that the Hebrews had no books till about 800 B.C. is inconsistent with the obvious tenor of some of the early prophets, preeminently Hosea and Amos. Israel is charged with having all through their history neglected the law of God—not a mere traditional law, but a law contained in writing. 'I have written to him the great things of my law but they were counted as a strange thing.' It is assumed that the law was written, and there is no hint that that was a recent arrangement; it seems to have been contemporaneous with the law itself.

"(3) There is now a disposition on the part of the critics to allow to Moses a larger share in the construction of various law-codes than was at first conceded. For even critics must own that, from first to last, the law was counted to be the law of Moses.

"(4) And the idea of Wellhausen and others that more than half the Old Testament was written after the Exile is manifestly extravagant and untenable. No reasoning, however plausible, can disconnect the name of David with the authorship of Psalms, or make it credible that there were no men in the nation till the return from Babylon whose religious experience qualified them for the task. Equally out of the question is it to argue that when David, with such elaboration, organized his body of singers and players for the service of the tabernacle and the temple, he left them without any suitable songs to sing.

"On the other hand, some points contended for by the critics have been very generally accepted. We have learned to lay more stress on the historical development of the nation of Israel, and to view all the transactions in which they were concerned

more directly in their historical and geographical connections. It is generally allowed, too, that the historical books, as we have them, were compiled in a large measure from preexisting materials, and that probably two or more such documents were drawn upon in the compilation of some of the books. And a considerable share of supplementary work must be allowed to the successive redactors who brought down the books to date. Of course this view conflicts with the impression which some seem to have that each book came into existence in a complete and finished form, 'bound, gilt, and lettered,' as some one has put it, just as we have our Bible to-day. There is no point on which our presuppositions are more liable to conflict with the divine plan than the manner in which God inspired the sacred records."

CAN A GOOD CATHOLIC BE AN EVOLUTIONIST?

THIS question is being raised by Roman Catholic journals in reviewing the latest book written by Father Zahm, entitled "Evolution and Dogma." Dr. Zahm is a defender of the theory of evolution, tho he holds with Virchow that "all researches undertaken to establish continuity in the progressive development of man have proved futile," and that "the 'missing link' is a chimera." In reviewing Dr. Zahm's book *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (July) dissents from his position, and thinks that the book falls far short of its author's purpose. It raises the question at the head of this article, and while it answers it affirmatively, does so in a guarded way. We quote:

"Can a good Catholic be an evolutionist, has been often asked. It is a doubt which has arisen in the minds of many. It was to settle the consciences of Catholics thus afflicted that Dr. Zahm wrote his book. The very fact that Dr. Zahm himself is a good Catholic and a no less good evolutionist should be sufficient to solve the question. Speaking generally, then, the answer must be in the affirmative. In regard to the theory of evolution there is only that restriction common to all philosophical speculations, viz.: as long as it does not conflict with the teachings of revelation, as understood and interpreted by the Church. He who teaches, then, that the various species of plants and animals developed in the course of time from inorganic matter—of course, in virtue of forces impressed upon it by the Creator—tho he may utter a philosophical error or a gratuitous assertion, which he can not prove, propounds nothing that is against revelation.

"If, however, he generalizes further and says that man is the result of a similar development he immediately comes in conflict with the obvious teaching of the Scripture, which says that God formed the body of the first man from the slime of the earth and breathed into it a living soul; and that He formed the body of the first woman from a rib taken from the side of the first man. The ape-theory of the origin of man is, therefore, directly opposed to the teaching of the Scripture.

"But there is a compromise theory which may be thus formulated: since the spiritual and immortal soul of man can have no other origin than creation, let us admit that it was directly created by God; but it is no harm to allow that the body of man was brought to its present state of perfection by a process of development through a countless succession of species. Thus God may be said to have formed it from the slime of the earth. If any cogent reason could be shown for departing from the obvious and literal meaning of the Scripture in the case, such an interpretation would be lawful. But so far not a single convincing argument has been produced by evolutionists for the development of the human body from a lower animal species; nay, the insurpassable chasm of the *missing link* ever yawns open before them. Therefore it is rash and unreasonable to defend such a theory. . . .

"The ape theory and all the vagaries connected with it are the product of naturalism and infidelity. First, it was taken for granted that the Mosaic doctrine on the origin of man was a myth. Then scientists went out in search of a theory to explain the origin of man. The ape theory commended itself to them as one of an indefinite variety of hypotheses. It was proposed in

an interesting and attractive manner by scientists and literary men. It appealed to the imagination of the ignorant and untrained. It was adopted as a working hypothesis by the learned who had abandoned all faith in revelation, and was preached as a gospel to the half-educated. Thus it became the vogue in the so-called educated circles, and any one who was unable to talk of protoplasm and evolution and natural selection, and the struggle for existence, and the survival of the fittest, was regarded as very ignorant indeed. No wonder then that unscientific Catholics, and even some rather imaginative Catholic scientists, should have been drawn in this same direction. The upshot is that we have in our schools a respectable contingent of so-called Catholic evolutionists. However, evolution in the Catholic sense, which is forced to sacrifice the ape theory, will hardly gain a wide-extended popularity. Evolution without the ape-theory is like a body without a head, a building without a roof. It is a theory that must stop violently before the last and legitimate conclusion is reached. Such a theory can not, in the long run, commend itself to reasoning men."

THE MINISTER AND THE STATE.

A DELIVERANCE by Judge Sage, of Cincinnati, at a recent session of the United States District Court in that city had relation to the important question as to what a minister of the Gospel may and may not do as a citizen. So much interest has been aroused and so much has been said during the past few years on the duty of the clergy with reference to political matters and affairs of state that the views of Judge Sage have a special and timely value. The point came up in a case where Judge Sage had before him for sentence certain criminals proved guilty of violating the laws against gambling. The lawyers for the defense set up a plea that some of the witnesses, two in particular, were ministers of the Gospel, one of whom had acted the part of a detective, and that therefore some mitigation of penalty ought to be granted. Referring to this plea, Judge Sage said:

"Two gentlemen, who are clergymen, were called upon the stand, and testified as witnesses for the Government. It appears that they had at different times in this case acted as detectives. One of them had been employed specially in this way. Now, the counsel for defendants have commented on this. They have the right to comment. They dwelt upon the unfitness of such performances on the part of those whose profession it is to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Now, gentlemen, perhaps it is not improper that in this connection I state in very few words my own convictions in this matter, so you can see that I am not under the influence of any prejudice or bias. Jesus Christ lived in this world at a time when there were about as many bad laws and as few good laws as at any time in the world's history. It does not appear that He ever asked for the repeal of any existing law, or for the enactment of any new law. Certainly, if He made any proposition clear and distinct it was that His Kingdom was not of this world. I have sometimes thought that in these modern times some of His followers, some even of His ministers, have practically committed themselves to the proposition that it will be impossible to evangelize this world without an act of the legislature. I do not believe it. I believe exactly what was said by the Savior of the world Himself, that the devil is the Prince of this world. I believe that Christianity is the exhibition in this world of the power of the love of God Almighty through Jesus Christ His Son; and it is my opinion that whenever one of His ministers appeals from the Bible to a statute book, or from the Almighty to the governor of a State or the mayor of a city or the judge of a court, he makes a mistake and lowers his standard. I don't think the Almighty takes much stock in that sort of thing. History teaches us that the most wonderful, nay, miraculous progress of Christianity was achieved in the first centuries after Christ, when the power and the wealth and the learning of the world were opposed to it, and the strong arm of its governments was applied to persecute its disciples even to torture and to death. On the other hand, the time when Christianity fell into an almost fatal embrace was when later it accepted an alliance with the

State and undertook to advance and strengthen itself by human legislation and human power.

"Now, gentlemen, these are my views; so that I have not any prejudice in favor of clerical efforts, excepting those that are in reliance upon spiritual power. But let me refer you to an incident in the life of Jesus Christ Himself that indicates that a minister may properly take a hand sometimes in the affairs of this world. The occasion to which I refer was when Jesus Christ found men in the temple selling oxen, sheep, and doves, and the changers of money sitting. And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep and oxen, and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables.

"I recognize also, gentlemen, that because a man is a clergyman he does not cease to be a citizen, and while I do not believe in any attempt to promote Christianity by statute, wholly or in part, I do believe that if there is a crying evil, whether intemperance, or Sabbath-breaking, or lotteries, or any other species of crime, the clergy have as good right as other good citizens to intervene."

GOLDWIN SMITH'S SPECULATIONS ABOUT IMMORTALITY.

IN the prefatory remarks of his disquisition on the theme "Is There Another Life?" (*July Forum*), Dr. Goldwin Smith reexpresses his belief in the Darwinian theory of evolution, and remarks that Darwin's discovery has effaced the impassable line which we took to have been drawn by a separate creation between man and the beasts which perish. Science, he observes, Darwinian and general, has put an end to the traditional belief in the soul as a being separate from the body, breathed into the body by a distinct act of the Creator. Soul and body, we now know, are indivisible from each other, advancing in all parts and aspects through the same stages to maturity, and succumbing at last to the same decay. After this thought comes the key to Dr. Smith's argument, where he says: "Not that this makes our nature more material in the gross sense of that term. Spirituality is an attribute of moral elevation and aspiration, not of the composition of the organism. Without following Dr. Smith further in his introductory words, let us quote from the more compact part of his treatise, as where he says:

"The doctrine of a future life with rewards for the good and punishment for the wicked, as we all know, pervades the New Testament. That this world is evil, and Christians must look forward to a better world, is the teaching of the Founder of Christianity and of all the Christian churches. It could not fail to be fostered by the state of the world and especially of the subject provinces under the Roman Empire. The Christian martyrdoms are a signal testimony to the same belief. Yet the doctrine can hardly be said to be so distinctly stated in the New Testament as its overwhelming importance might have led us to expect. It is in fact rather assumed than stated. The passages concerning it are rather homiletic than dogmatic; they are enforcements of the infinite blessedness of piety and goodness, of the infinite curse attending wickedness, rather than enunciations of an article for a creed. Nor is anything explicitly said as to the manner in which the mortal is to put on immortality, or as to the state and occupations of the blessed in the next world. White robes, harps, palm branches, a city of gold and jewels, are not spiritual; they must be taken as material imagery; taken literally they provoke the derision of the sceptic. . . .

"In all the churches there is now a revolt against the belief in eternal fire, which nevertheless, if the Gospel is to be taken literally, it would seem impossible to avoid. Such a belief in fact can hardly be thought ever to have gained a practical hold on the mind; if it had, it would almost have dissolved humanity with terror. Nor is there in reality any such line of demarcation between the good and the wicked as that drawn in the homiletic language of the Gospel between the wheat and the tares, between the sheep and the goats, between those who enter by the wide and by the narrow gate. Between the extreme points of good-

ness and wickedness there are gradations of character in number infinite and fluctuating from hour to hour. The Roman Catholic Church tries to meet this difficulty by the invention of Purgatory, which, it is needless to say, is a creation of her own. In this case also the difficulty is enhanced when we take in children and those on whom circumstances have borne so hardly as almost to preclude volition. Nor are the passages in the Gospel concerning the future state, if pressed literally, altogether consistent with each other, at least with regard to the mode of the transition. The idea generally presented is that of a final judgment in which the good are to be separated from the wicked, the good entering into eternal joy, the wicked into eternal fire, and of a period of sleep or unconsciousness which is to last till the Judgment Day. But this is not consistent with the parable of Dives and Lazarus, with the preaching of Christ to the souls in prison, or with the words of Christ on the cross to the penitent thief. These variations become more important when we consider the unspeakably vital character of the doctrine. Resurrection of the body is an article of the creed. It presents insuperable difficulties: not only are the particles of the body dispersed, but they must often be incorporated into other bodies. Besides, is a babe to rise again a babe, and is an old man to rise with the body of old age? Devices for meeting such difficulties may be found; but they are devices and not solutions."

The beliefs of Plato, Socrates, and other great thinkers of antiquity are next reviewed, after which the article proceeds:

"A belief in the immortality of the soul has been a part of most of the religions, yet not of all. It is absent from the sacred books of the Hebrews, desperate as have been the efforts to import it into them; and bold as is the statement of Anglican Articles that both in the Old and the New Testament everlasting life is offered to mankind through Christ. An exception such as that of the Hebrews, an eminently religious nation, is enough to bar any argument from universal consent, even if universal consent, where it can be explained by natural desire, were sufficient to prove a belief innate. The other world has often formed the lucrative domain of priests, who have pretended by mystic rites to provide the dying with a passport to celestial bliss. Egypt seems to have been preeminent in the definiteness of her belief and the minuteness of her mortuary ritual, while she was also strangely preeminent in the effort to protract the existence of the bodily tenement, showing thereby apparently an absence of belief in the separate existence of the soul. The Persian faith in a future life appears also to have been strong, tho mixed with degrading absurdities which make it philosophically worthless. Buddhism is a philosophy rather than a religion, while upon any hypothesis as to the meaning of Nirvana, the hope of the Buddhist is not personal immortality but escape from personal existence."

The argument goes on, in substance: The mere existence of a desire in man to prolong his being can afford little assurance that the desire will be fulfilled. Of desires that will never be fulfilled man's whole estate is lamentably full. If to each of us his own little being is inexpressibly dear, so is its own little being to the insect, which nevertheless is crushed without remorse and without hope of a future existence. It is sad that man should perish, and perish just when he has reached his prime. This seems like cruel wastefulness in nature. But is not nature full of waste? To quote:

"Can we rest on the presumption that for all suffering, at least for all unmerited suffering here, supreme justice must have provided compensation hereafter? Is there not an infinity of suffering among animals? Are not many of them by the very constitution of nature doomed as the prey of animals to suffer agonies of fear and at last a painful death? Are not others fated to be tortured by parasites? Yet where will be their compensation? Where will be the compensation of the hapless dog which writhes beneath the knife of the vivisector, and which not only is innocent but is an involuntary benefactor of humanity?

"That a survey of nature drives us to one of two conclusions, either to the conclusion that Benevolence is not omnipotent or to the conclusion that Omnipotence is not, in our acceptation of the term, purely benevolent, has been proved with a superfluity of logic. What may be behind the veil we can not tell. But in that which is manifested to us there seems to be nothing that can

warrant us in looking for immortality as the certain gift of unlimited benevolence invested with unlimited power."

All the hope of immortality entertained by Dr. Smith seems to be embodied in the following, which we make a closing paragraph:

"Is there any voice in our nature which distinctly tells us that death is not the end? If there is, there seems to be no reason why we should not listen to it, even tho its message may be incapable of verification such as in regard to a material hypothesis is required by physical science. That the intelligence of our five senses, of which science is the systematized record, is exhaustive, we have, it must once more be said, no apparent ground for assuming; the probability seems to be the other way; it seems likely that our senses, mere nerves even if completely evolved, are imperfect monitors, and that we may be living in a universe of which we really know as little as the mole—which no doubt seems to itself to perceive everything that is perceptible—knows of the world of sight. Now, there does seem to be a voice in every man which, if he will listen to it, tells him that his account is not closed at death. The good man, however unfortunate he may have been, and even tho he may not have found integrity profitable, feels at the end of life a satisfaction in his past and an assurance that in the sum of things he will find that he has chosen aright. The most obdurately wicked man, however his wickedness may have prospered, will probably wish when he comes to die that he had lived the life of the righteous. It may be possible to explain the sanctions or warnings of conscience generally as the influence of human opinion reflected in the individual mind, transmitted perhaps by inheritance and accumulated in transmission. But such an explanation will hardly cover the case of death-bed self-approbation or remorse. There seems to be no reason why we should not trust the normal indications of our moral nature as well as the normal indications of our bodily sense; and against the belief that the greatest benefactors and the greatest enemies of mankind rot at last in the same grave our moral nature vehemently rebels. Not much, it is to be feared, is to be gained in regard to this or to any other question respecting man's estate by taking mystical or transcendental views of the moral law."

A NEW METHOD OF BIBLE STUDY.

"WE shall come in the future to teach almost entirely by biography," once remarked Professor Jowett to Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is this method which is to be used by the Chautauqua University in its recently established department for the "New Education in the Church." Bishop John H. Vincent, the famous founder and head of Chautauqua, outlines the proposed methods in an article in the July *Homiletic Review* as follows:

"An experiment is to be made at the very outset in the study of a single chapter in the New Testament—a representative chapter, historical and biographical, and at the same time vital with fundamental doctrine and calculated, as few single chapters in the New Testament are, to give comprehensive views of revelation and to stimulate the student to the exercise of the highest religious faith.

"A little volume has been prepared by a superior scholar in New-Testament exegesis. It contains the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. It is entitled, 'Heroes of Faith. A Study of a Chapter from the Greek New Testament for Beginners,' by Burriss A. Jenkins, D.B., with an introduction by Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer. . . .

"Here is a simple guide to the study of New-Testament Greek. We have good hope that many pastors will organize little circles for the study of 'Heroes of Faith,' thus introducing Sunday-school teachers, pupils, and others to the delights of the original Greek and to the critical study of the New Testament and to the rich teachings concerning faith which this chapter contains.

"At Chautauqua this summer Mr. Wallace N. Stearnes, a graduate of Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., will conduct a class in the 'Heroes of Faith.' . . .

"In addition to these critical studies the 'New Education in the Church' will organize a seminary for the exhaustive study of the higher forms of home-study and Sunday-school work and to encourage and aid special church classes in biblical exegesis and literature."

A DEFENSE OF MADAME BLAVATSKY.

THE rapid development of material science during "the cycle closing with the year 1899" has riveted man's attention upon the visible manifestations of life and wedded him to sensuous enjoyments. What is needed is to bring to him a new realization of the reality of the unseen, "that he is a child of spirit and of the universe as well as of earth and of passion." This, so Kate Buffington tells us (*Arena*, July), is the work that Helena Petrovna Blavatsky performed. "She dazzled, mystified, antagonized; but she made men *think*." The writer goes on to reply to one or two of the popular criticisms of Mme. Blavatsky:

"Charlatan,' 'adventuress,' and like names have been freely showered upon her, and few save those who have studied under her know whether the accusations are true or false. Let us consider facts. Born in a favored class of society, with wealth and high position at her command, why should she resign these worldly advantages, that were hers beyond dispute, and devote her life to incessant toil and hardship merely to become an 'adventuress' and a 'pretender'? Charlatans and adventurers generally have some selfish end in view, some worldly gain after which they strive. There is always a selfish motive at the root of fraud. No one can find a true incident in Mme. Blavatsky's much-ventilated career to show that she ever asked or would accept money—other than what she legitimately earned in the literary mart to the world—for her personal use. Instead of gaining what the world values, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky renounced her inherited advantages to carry out her work. Mere accusations can not endure without sustaining evidence."

Answering the charge of plagiarism made against Mme. Blavatsky, the writer quotes from that lady's book, "Secret Doctrine" (vol. i., p. clv.), in which Madame says that she has never claimed to do more than is indicated in the words of Montaigne when he said: "Gentlemen: I have here made only a nosegay of culled flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the string that ties them." "She always," says *The Arena* writer, "preferred the expression of a fact through the words of another to asserting herself. Only a generous soul would willingly adopt that method."

Canon Farrar on a Universal Religion.—Canon Farrar has been interviewed by a writer for *The Chautauquan* (July), and the first question propounded was whether he believed we should ever have a universal religion. He answered:

"I have no doubt of it. Christianity will be the only religion of the far future, and we are fast coming toward a universal religion. Have you ever thought how rapidly the Christian religion is growing? Three centuries after Christ, of all the people in the world only one in every one hundred and fifty was a Christian. Now one third of the world's population bows down to the Christian God. Our missionaries to-day are in every part of the globe. They are beginning to make themselves felt in places where for years they have labored under the greatest disadvantages. In Hindustan there is a vast number of Christian churches. The Fiji Islands have become Christian, and a great work is now going on in New Zealand and elsewhere. The opening up of the interior of Africa means that Christianity will follow the explorers, and I can see the time coming when a great corps of Christian workers will be pushing the standard of Christ into the most remote corners of the globe."

"But how about the spread of infidelity?" I asked. "We have in America many infidels. England and the other parts of Europe are full of unbelievers, and it is said that the Japanese and the

Hindus when they give up their own religion through missionary teaching often become agnostics and lose faith in everything."

"I don't believe infidelity is increasing," Canon Farrar replied. "One unbeliever makes, as a rule, more fuss than a number of believers, and he becomes conspicuous by the fewness of his kind. Why, in England the people believe more and more intelligently every year; and as for the theosophists and Buddhists of this country—you could get them all in this room and have some space to spare about the corners. It is not true that the majority of Hindus or Japanese who are converted become infidels. The most of them who give up their own religion at the teaching of the missionaries become Christians, and many of our best and most faithful workers are found among those of the so-called heathen nations."

Church Quarrels.—"We see an account of a clergyman severely chastised by his congregation and another minister who proposed to take the pulpit. The discomfited clergyman was flung down the pulpit stairs while the other minister was ascending the opposite side. This scene was rather lively for a church, and we protest against it. But while reading it, we thought whether or not there was any more sin in such a bellicose encounter than in many of the church quarrels of the day. How often elders and deacons look daggers at each other, if they positively do not wield them. How often people would hurl a minister down the stairs, if it would not read badly in the newspapers. How murderously Mary Jane looks across the church at Elizabeth Ann. What violent antipathy going down from generation to generation between the two leading families of the congregation. The minister which one family likes the other despises; and the sons and daughters take up the ecclesiastical grudge when their fathers and mothers yield it with their last mortuary struggle. Would it not be better for the two families to appoint each a champion, and let them go out on the village green, and in physical encounter settle the disputation? Indeed we prefer to this greater evil of life-long embitterment the lesser evil of the aforesaid pulpit tussle. A disease that comes to eruption is better than that which lingers in the blood and kills the patient."—*The Christian Herald*.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Pan-Presbyterian Council at its recent session in Glasgow, Scotland, unanimously accepted the invitation to hold its meeting in Washington, D. C., in 1899.

"THE aptest characterization of the late Dr. A. J. Gordon," says *The Watchman*, "that could be made in a sentence is that he did not prepare sermons but prepared himself."

THE Missionary Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, have appointed July 26 as Debt-Paying Day, the plan being to have all the churches, Sunday-schools, and Epworth Leagues throughout the denomination make a simultaneous effort on that date to raise the \$220,000 indebtedness on the Missionary Society of the Church.

THE annual report of the General Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Societies (John Willis Baer) refers to a prophecy ten years ago by Dr. Twitchell that the membership of the societies would by this time amount to "a round million." Mr. Baer then remarks that the membership is now 2,750,000, and the number of societies 46,135. Out of this membership 231,900 have joined the churches in America this year.

MR. GLADSTONE, anent his letter to Cardinal Rampolla, was asked the following question by a Baptist minister: "Would you, if your heart's desire was fulfilled, see the whole of Christendom under the sway of the Pope? If not, why ask Papal sanction for the validity of the Anglican Orders or any form of ministry?" The following reply, which the Non-conformists regard as evasive, was received: "The Church of Rome recognizes as valid a baptism when regularly performed by other Christian communions. For baptism read orders. Papal sanction would strengthen Christianity."

IN a recent number of the London *Expositor* appeared an article by Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") on "Jesus Our Supreme Teacher," in which he presented his conception of a proper creed for the Church in these words: "I believe in the Fatherhood of God; I believe in the words of Jesus; I believe in the clean heart; I believe in the service of God; I believe in the unworldly life; I promise to trust God and follow Christ; to forgive my enemies and to seek after the righteousness of God." *The Christian Observer* quotes the foregoing and adds this comment: "As soon as we have a statement of doctrine which is acceptable to the Unitarian as well as the Christian, that very fact proves its worthlessness as a creed in honor of Christ."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

FINANCIAL REFORM IN RUSSIA.

FOR weeks reports have been current that Russia is about to reform her financial system and establish the gold standard. She has nominally been on a silver basis, tho specie payments have long been suspended, and her paper has circulated at a heavy discount. This depreciated and inconvertible paper has been a legal tender, and coin has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

The proposed reform is still under the consideration of the government council, and will not become law for another year at least. The press, however, is vigorously debating it in the light of the very scant information given out to the general public by the Government. The best statement of the nature of the reform is made in the *Russkaïe Bogatstvo*, a St. Petersburg monthly. We translate it in part as follows:

"The fundamental feature of the reform is the restoration of the convertibility of the paper money into coin. Last year, as a preliminary step, the Government, by a special enactment, authorized the making of gold contracts—that is, people were permitted to provide for the payment of obligations, not in paper at the par or face value, but either in gold or paper at the actual market value. The legal unit has still been the paper ruble, and it has remained legal tender. The measure, it was expected, would bring gold into circulation, but it has not been very successful in this regard, and but few have availed themselves of the privilege. The projected reform, when put in force, will make coin again legal tender, equally with paper, while paper will be convertible into gold.

"Of course the mere resumption of specie payments is no reform, properly speaking; but while hitherto the monetary unit or standard has been silver, it is now proposed to make gold the unit. Gold is to be a legal tender in any amount; silver is to circulate as subsidiary coin merely and to be a legal tender to an amount not exceeding fifty rubles in private debts, while the Government is to accept it in any amount in payment of all dues except customs duties. A new gold coin is to be established equal to two thirds of the value of the present gold ruble and to the full value of the present paper ruble. . . .

"Finally, a most important change is the suspension of all paper issues by the Government treasury and the complete vesting of the right to issue paper money to the National Bank. The bank will issue notes in response to the demands of trade and commerce, irrespective of governmental needs. The outstanding paper is to be gradually retired and replaced by bank-notes, under certain provisions as to gold redemption and the maintenance of an adequate reserve."

In commenting upon this reform, the magazine named, while insisting on great care and conservatism during the transitional stage, is inclined to regard it as salutary and progressive. It says that the fluctuations of the paper ruble have hampered industry and introduced confusion into all transactions and calculations. It recognizes that gold is the standard of all great commercial nations. It adds:

"There is no doubt that the change from a paper to a metallic currency will prove beneficial. The use of 'international money,' money which is a commodity in itself and has a fixed value in all markets, must strengthen and multiply our ties with other commercial nations."

Many writers complain that insufficient provision has been made for the circulation of silver. Some urge that there should be no paper bills in denominations below five rubles, and that silver should be the circulating medium among the masses. *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, writes:

"Gold, in spite of compulsory measures transforming it into a medium of exchange, will not circulate in large quantities. The poverty of the country, and the absence of all large transactions among the majority of the population, limit the sphere of its

activity greatly. For a long time our markets will offer a field for the yellow metal. Indeed, without the contemporaneous use of silver in large amounts, it will be very difficult to pass bank-notes below the denomination of twenty-five rubles, and retail trade will suffer from the absence of small gold coins. Yet nothing has been done to insure an adequate supply of silver coins. That gold and silver can circulate concurrently is proved by the financial system of France.

"And then, how can we be sure that our paper money, with all the provisions for convertibility, will inspire confidence in Europe? The depreciation of our paper has been due to two causes, our heavy indebtedness and the unfavorable balance caused thereby, and the general doubt relative to our economic welfare. These causes still remain. Even the ministry of finance is not sure that the paper can be kept at par with gold, and steps have been taken to prevent the export of gold. What other reason was there for providing for the payment of customs duties in gold alone? In fact, the most doubtful thing about the reform is the ability to keep gold in circulation and prevent the paper from depreciation."

On the other hand *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, predicts that the new system will attract gold from abroad and make Russia an inviting field for foreign capitalists and investors. Cosmopolitan money, it says, tends to make capital cosmopolitan, and the immigration of foreign capital is greatly needed by Russian industry. The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, a conservative organ, is not, however, pleased with this prospect. It insists that no reform which leads to an influx of foreign capital and labor can be healthy. It says:

"In attempting to reorganize its currency, Russia should not, in its efforts to affiliate with Western Europe, lose sight of its historical mission and independence. Strong not in wealth, but in moral soundness, Russia should in the future found its power on the gradual development of the nation, while learning from foreigners all that is really useful. While we have no doubt that the Russian people can hold their own in competition with any number of foreign immigrants attracted by new opportunities, it is necessary to remember that a sudden rush of immigration is neither desirable nor compatible with our normal industrial and social progress."

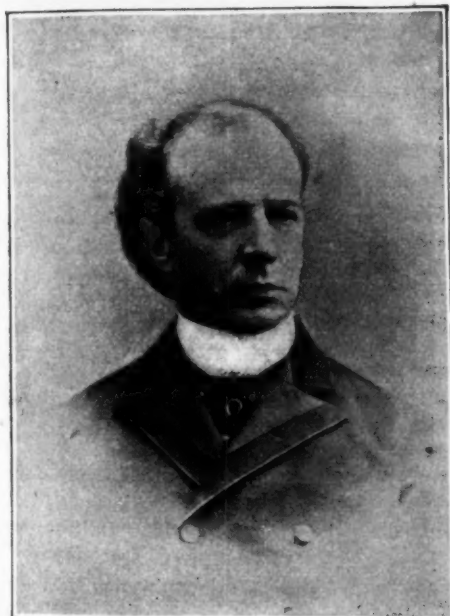
EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BIMETALISM.

THE organs of the German Agrarians relate with much satisfaction that the Emperor is studying the coinage question, that he has demanded copies of several books on the subject, and that eminent advocates of bimetallism have had his ear. The bimetalists take heart at this, and hope that their wishes may yet be realized. The "goldbugs," however, do not fear that a serious attack will be made upon the existing standard in Germany. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"As far as we know there is very little ground for all this rejoicing. The Emperor simply expressed a wish to receive some information regarding the money-question, since it is discussed so much just now. It is also possible that some of the persons most interested prevailed upon the Emperor to read bimetalist pamphlets, etc. Hence the rising hope of the bimetalists and their Agrarian supporters. But we would like to warn them that their triumphs will be short-lived. The views of the Emperor on this subject are sufficiently well known. He has expressed himself to the effect that the introduction of bimetallism is not feasible, and that it is absolutely necessary to retain the gold standard. The Emperor himself has related to an enthusiastic bimetalist the following episode: Emperor William I. once cited a prominent American bimetalist before him to obtain as much information as possible on the subject. The American gave his side of the question, but closed his discourse with the following words: 'My advice to Your Majesty is—never have anything to do with anything related to bimetallism if it originated in America, else you are certain to be fooled.' The grandson of William I. is, as far as we know, perfectly convinced that this honest American knew what he was talking about."

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

THE victory of the Liberal Party at the Canadian elections, while it comes as a surprise to many people in England, is viewed with much composure there. Of Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty to the Empire no one seems to have the slightest doubt, and so the British press treats the event as a purely private affair of the Canadians, which outsiders have scarcely a right to discuss. *The Times* extends personal consolations to Sir Charles Tupper for his defeat, but remarks that "his fate as the Conservative leader is a matter of indifference to Englishmen." The English Liberals, hot from the fight over the Education bill, take courage at the result of the Canadian elections, which *The Daily News*



HON. WILFRED LAURIER.

regards as a "Mene-Tekel to sacerdotalism in politics." Fear of an anti-English tariff there is none. *The Yorkshire Herald* even prophesies that the new Canadian Government will actively assist in the creation of a British Zollverein. *The Colonies and India*, London, says:

"Probably the reason which more than any other is responsible for Mr. Laurier's great success in Quebec is the desire of the French-Canadians to have a Prime

Minister of their nationality, and they have certainly succeeded in bringing that result about. . . . There can be no doubt that for some time there has been a feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the country with the Conservative Ministry. It has not been popular even with its own party. There was also a general feeling that it was time for the Liberals to have a turn of office. This opinion prevailed with many Conservatives, on the ground that it is not good for one party to hold the reins of power too long."

Some Canadian papers, such as *The Mail and Empire* and *The Star*, Montreal, set up a calamity howl about French domination, but they find little support, even among the Conservative dailies. The weeklies seem to regard Mr. Laurier's election rather favorably. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"There is nothing new in the practical union of the French-Canadians, as a political force. . . . Under Papineau it had anti-British complexion; but, even then, the antagonism was rather to the local Government, not then a responsible Government, than to Imperial domination. . . . In the recent elections the sentiment of race was not abused. The French naturally, and not unjustifiably, desired to see at the head of the Government one of themselves, of whom they were proud. He is no more anti-British than was Lafontaine, or Cartier, or Tache, and no more exclusive in his nationality."

In this light, too, the correspondents of the various European papers view Mr. Laurier's election. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Despite his religion and his descent Mr. Laurier has proved himself a worthy successor of Blake as leader of the Liberal Party. It would be foolish to expect any separatist movement to be started by him. He is, in fact, one of the strongest advocates of the union between the Dominion and the mother country that could be found. And his political past is as pure as his char-

acter, so that he is honored alike by foe and friend. Even his greatest political opponent, Sir John Macdonald, was wont to say that 'Laurier was incapable of breaking his word.'"

Mr. Laurier's popularity is, however, likely to be put severely to the test. He will be asked to remove from office more than one follower of Sir Charles Tupper. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"There are a great many people in this Dominion who are not playing the game of politics for what there is in it, and these demand some consideration. I think that most of these are prepared to insist that the men who, in a parliamentary crisis, voted, not on the merits of the points at issue, but bought appointments to office by voting as they were told, should now be expelled. Who are these men? Let every man who stepped from Parliament into a lucrative office be summoned before a commission. . . .

"The Liberals have to live up to a higher standard than their opponents, for they have been professing a sensitive morality for years. They must accomplish reforms or meet with the quick and sure disapproval of many who voted for Liberal candidates this time, but would welcome any excuse for leaving them at the first bend in the road."

The Herald, Fredericton, N. B., thinks there should be no delay in installing the new Government, and adds:

"A Government that has been in power consecutively for eighteen years has much business to close up, many pigeonholes to clear out, many suspicious tracks to cover, and for these reasons, we are willing to give Tupper a few days to finish house-cleaning. But that the defunct Tory Government should be permitted to retain authority for the express purpose of unloading their hungry friends on the country is absurd and unwarranted."

The Minerve, Montreal, and many other Conservative papers, have immediately begun a crusade against the Laurier administration on account of its leaning toward free trade. The specter of American domination in commerce and industry is conjured up. As yet they do not appear to be very successful. *The Journal*, St. Thomas, Ontario, says:

"The Liberals will do well to bear in mind that the most unscrupulous devices were resorted to by some of the manufacturers in the States to discredit the tariff reform policy of the Cleveland Administration, and that we may not unreasonably expect the same conduct on the part of some of the Canadian beneficiaries of the protective system. . . . The healthy, stable industries of the country need have no fear of the results of the change of Government. The changes that are to be made will certainly be made with due consideration for existing industries and conditions. The Liberal Party is composed of business men, of patriotic men, in as large proportion as is the Conservative Party. . . . We want no hothouse industries kept alive at the public expense, but we do want all the industries which enter into the civilization of to-day which are self-sustaining and are not a burden upon the people."

The center of greatest interest is, however, still the Manitoba school question and its results. Some French-Canadian Liberals threaten to complain of the attitude of their clergy to the Pope. *The Electeur*, Montreal, says:

"These scandalous attempts to exploit religion for the benefit of the Tory Party must cease once for all. Rome, the home of Catholic hope and consolation, shall know what has been taking place during the past month or two. Many wives and children have wept and knelt before our friends in the endeavor to dissuade them from incurring the vengeance of heaven which had been threatened upon those who would vote for Mr. Laurier. The priests who have been indoctrinated by the Chapais and Pelletiers, and who have caused these tears to flow, shall be called to account by the Father of the Catholic family."

The Province, Victoria, B. C., says:

"While the *mandement* of the bishops directing their flocks to support Sir Charles Tupper and separate schools was not couched in that extreme language which was feared, yet its expressions were amply sufficient to show that the spiritual leaders considered it a very grave offense to support Mr. Laurier. Bishop Lafleche

of Three Rivers went so far as to announce from his pulpit that not only would true sons of the church suffer in the hereafter if they advocated Liberal principles and supported Mr. Laurier, but they would taste some of the joys of Paradise in this world if they voted for Sir Charles. . . . The elections prove one of two things: either the *habitant* has found a new spirit or his church



SIR CHARLES TUPPER: "Get down off that fence, Wilfrid Laurier, and tackle this bull-dog. You can rely upon my hearty support."
WILFRID LAURIER: "Not on your life." —From *Toronto Telegram*.

has become more tolerant. The expressions of the clergy above referred to show that the former is the case.

"Hereafter the Quebec peasant is entitled to be much more highly thought of than heretofore. As an example, it ill becomes the people of Victoria to say any longer that the *habitant* has a poor sense of public morality and lacks education; he has, at least, enough knowledge and moral sense to repudiate at the polls the debasement of his country by a desperate man and his followers."

Even *The Week*, Toronto, which is somewhat inclined to resent the rise to power of a man whose mother-tongue is not English, compliments the *habitants* on their attitude and remarks:

"Does the vote in Quebec mean that the *habitant* is getting tired of paying tithes and of being dictated to, or does it mean only that he chose a French-Canadian Prime Minister in preference to an English-speaking one, altho the former was under the ban of the church and the latter was under its protection? In either aspect it is the striking feature of the election of 1896. In the first aspect, it is a good sign; in the latter, it is a bad one."

The majority of the French papers nevertheless deplore the result of the election. The *Verité*, Quebec, says:

"The election brought disaster to Manitoba, to the School question, to justice, and, consequently, it is to be feared, to the French race and to French influence. Especially to the latter, and this is great, almost irreparable misfortune for the authority of the bishops. When we shall have a Catholic center, affairs will take a better turn; but as long as we have only political parties we shall go from bad to worse."

The *Minerve*, Montreal repudiates Mr. Laurier altogether. It declares:

"By his studies and by his well-known Anglo-Saxon preferences in his speech, Mr. Laurier is anything but a French-Canadian, and he is not one in his views, his tendencies and his esthetics. He is a French-Canadian by accident only, and this accident must be regretted. In principle he belongs to the most

advanced school of English Liberals. Such is the man whom the people of Quebec pretend to set up as a model and type of our nationality."

In spite of these expressions of regret on the part of the Conservative French press, it does not seem certain that the bishops suffered a crushing defeat. It is pointed out by many papers that the Liberal candidates who were elected pledged themselves to support remedial legislation, and that is really all the clergy wanted. The *Halifax Herald*, addressing itself specially to the American press, quotes the bishops' mandement, underlining the following passages: "Our intention is not to side with any of the political parties now fighting in the arena. . . . All Catholics should only vote for candidates who will formally and solemnly engage themselves to vote in Parliament in favor of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized to them by the Privy Council of England." As the Liberal candidates pledged themselves in writing to vote for a Remedial bill, "such as our bishops demand," the mandement seems really to have benefited the Liberals. The *Manitoba Free Press* says:

"A great many well-meaning people point to the result of the late election in Quebec as a strong protest by the Quebec people against the mandement issued by the bishops during the campaign. To us, who are strongly opposed to clerical interference in political matters, this, if it is a protest, would seem a very satisfactory indication. The only thing against our taking this view is that the result of the election points in exactly the opposite direction. . . . The claim that the Quebec vote was a protest against the action of the bishops is therefore utter nonsense. There is no use in deceiving ourselves by fine theories; the facts contradict them. And we will arrive at a final solution of the school question all the sooner, if we approach it with an intelligent idea of all its bearings, instead of adopting foundationless theories."

The *Toronto Telegram* nevertheless thinks that the hierarchy would have much preferred a Conservative victory. "But," adds



"AND OH, THE PARTING GIVES ME PAIN!"

"My country, my country, how can I tear myself away from thy service?" —From *Toronto Globe*.

the paper, "they undertook to deliver goods to Sir Charles Tupper which they did not own. Sir Charles did his best. The hierarchy did its best. The hierarchy fooled Sir Charles Tupper, and the down-trodden *habitant* of Quebec fooled the hierarchy."

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF FRENCH POPULATION.

THE French people are now fully alive to the fact that France is losing in population, and practical attempts are made to remedy the evil. A "Society for the Increase of the French Population" has been started in Paris. No less a person than Dr. Bertillon is its head. The society aims to lighten the enormous taxation imposed upon the French people at least in the case of fathers of large families. The *Post*, Strassburg, says:

"The society not only intends to show the French people their danger, but also aims to interest the legislature in the subject. Several fiscal measures are proposed, such as the taxing of childless parents. Members of the Alliance pay \$2 a year in fees, but fathers of more than three children pay only 20 cents a year after their first payment. The Alliance has already tried to influence the Minister of Finance and the Budget Committee in behalf of its plans. This proves that the Alliance means to accomplish its object by political agitation, without which nothing can be done in France. The Alliance has secured the support of 26 papers in Paris, 41 in the provinces, and 4 in Algiers. And this support is certainly necessary if the whole thing is to be saved from utter collapse. For when the first enthusiasm is over, the general public will probably show very little interest. The Minister of Finance is not much pleased with the Alliance's demands for reduction of taxes in favor of the fathers of large families. Yet nothing else will bring about the desired effect. Good mothers, good fathers of large families must be relieved. Take off some of the taxes which weigh upon the French household, and that household will increase.

"But it is not only by lightening the burden of the taxpayer that the Alliance hopes to increase the population of France. It will combat the mortality among infants. Baby-farming, with all its attendant evils, must be stopped in France. If all the children that see the light in France were allowed to grow up, the census would soon show a more favorable balance. Crimes against infant life are far too common, protection is needed for the children of the Republic during their most helpless time, when nothing but patient care can save them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD HURT AMERICA?

FROM time to time the English papers discuss the progress which Russia is making in opening up her immense territories, and it is not always easy to appreciate the cause of that bitterness with which Englishmen watch the efforts of the Muscovite to obtain suitable seaports as outlets for his trade, and why England should complain that Russia is building too many railroads. A paper in the *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, shows that America is likely to experience in her own flesh where the shoe pinches England. The writer endeavors to prove that the traffic with the Far East is likely to be diverted into entirely new channels by the Siberian railway. He says:

"The distance from Moscow to Tsheljabinsk is 2,100 kilometers, from St. Petersburg to Moscow 635 kilometers. From Tsheljabinsk, the western terminus of the Siberian line, to Vladivostok, will be 7,587 kilometers. The entire distance from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg via Moscow is therefore about 10,300 kilometers, from Vladivostok to the various places on the Prussian and Austrian frontier will be something like 11,000 kilometers [8,800 miles]. According to the zone-tariff introduced by Russia, the journey from Moscow to Vladivostok will cost \$56 first-class, \$34 second-class, and \$22 third-class. The time needed will be 12 days and 15 hours, for express trains only 9 days 11 hours, and it is to be expected that eventually it will be reduced to 7 days and 14 hours.

"If we compare these charges and length of time with those of the steamers which now connect us with Western Europe, either via the Suez Canal or across the American Continent, the enormous advantages of the Siberian line become evident. The quickest possible trip from London to Yokohama, via Brindisi

and the Suez Canal, takes at least 38 days. If the route across the American Continent is taken, 10 days may be saved, as it takes only 8 days to reach Quebec; the Pacific line will take you across the continent in 6 days, and 14 days more are needed to cross the Pacific Ocean. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai takes at least 47 days, from Marseilles to Yokohama 40 days. Time is, furthermore, lost because the steamers run only at certain intervals, while the railroad train starts every day, which will be a matter of great importance for the mails as well as for business men whose motto is 'time is money.' And now look at the cost. A first-class passage from Bremerhaven to Shanghai costs \$390, second-class \$240, third-class \$110. The Siberian railroad will therefore, on account of speed and cheapness, become of enormous importance, and the fact that Russia exclusively rules this grand route of communication will be of incalculable political significance."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A DARING FRAUD.

A DARING fraud committed in Paris illustrates anew how easy it is for the press to inflame the masses by the publication of spurious communications. When Jules Simon died, and the Emperor of Germany sent a message of condolence to the President of France and to the deceased statesman's family, the text of another telegram, also said to have been written by William II., was sent out by the Agence Havas, a news-agency generally very careful in the choice of its information. The message referred to read as follows:

"The universal disarmament which Simon wished would have been a boon for both nations. Childish manifestations on the part of the Patriot League have, nevertheless, made it impossible. I bow down before the bier of a personal friend who knew how to repress his patriotism for the interest of the public."

The Agence Havas had received this spurious telegram through Dr. Marius Rey, who had treated Jules Simon. The agency discovered that the communication was valueless early enough to send messages to the various papers, asking them not to publish the telegram. Many complied, but the more sensational papers refused to stop the publication, and even commented upon it. The *Libre Parole* says:

"We can quite understand that there should be an attempt to deny this telegram. But we are glad that it has been published. Its effect upon the patriots has been such that true Frenchmen are shown in their right light to the Germans. The press has had a chance to give the German Emperor a piece of its mind, and both the German and the French Governments are forced to bow their heads before the storm."

But many French papers are extremely annoyed at the incident. Even the *Figaro*, which does not generally refuse a bit of sensational news, "draws the line," and says:

"This kind of a joke would appear stale and insipid to Parisians even on April Fool's day. It is positively unmannerly when committed before an open grave and when a foreign sovereign is drawn into it."

Some of the Paris papers have not even taken the trouble to inform their readers that the message was spurious.

JUNE 7, the date of the battle of Ferket, was Slatin Pasha's birthday, and he had ample chance to gratify his revenge upon his enemies. Several of his personal enemies were among the killed Mahdists, and the prisoners were not a little astonished to find a former slave of the Khalifa in command of Egyptian troops.

ENGLISH papers have been busy speculating whether Emperor William II. would go to Cowes this year. The *Times*, forgetful of the fact that it accused the Emperor of acting against the wishes of his people in sending his telegram to Paul Krüger, now claims that the Emperor is thoroughly English in his ideas, and in sympathy with England, but that he will probably be forced to pay some deference to the foolish Anglophobia of his people. The German official papers declare most emphatically that the Emperor has not changed his mind, but that he never contemplated visiting England this year, much less to participate in English yacht races.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN PRAISE OF THE WHEEL.

THE bicycling "fever," which has in this country reached a pitch of intensity even higher than the English craze, which attained its apogee a year or more before the use of the wheel became so general in America, is still on the increase. It is noted by the editor of "About the World" (*Scribner's*, July) that on the more quiet streets of our large cities the crowds of cyclists are so constant and dense, during the hours that allow "bread-winners" to ride, as to form an actual procession. The editor jots down the following thoughts on the subject of bicycling:

"One often hears an objection to the athletic enthusiasms of our colleges on the ground that fierce competition and semi-professionalism in games tend to bring forward only the phenomenally muscular and robust men, leaving the rank and file of students, who have most need of physical training, to shift for themselves, and indeed to actually discourage them from outdoor games by setting athletic standards so impossible for them to attain. The absolute physical inability to shine in the fiercer athletic sports has certainly resigned many an anemic youth to a steady and unrelenting grind at his books—where a biceps under the normal need prove no bar to the capture of honors. In spite of the active efforts of the better equipped colleges to counteract this tendency—notably by entirely separating the 'athletic' events from the department of physical culture proper—it remains true that the men who need the most out-of-door exercise and muscular effort get the least of these antidotes to the effect of mental application. If this be true in the colleges, it is a still more decided evil in business life, where the inertia that must be overcome in order to take part in any systematic outdoor exercise is so appalling, and where the approval and pleasures to be won by physical prowess are even less easy of attainment than in the colleges.

"Now the bicycle has offered to the great majority of citizens a means of athletic exercise and open-air enjoyment for which they need not be specially equipped by nature. Man and woman, weak and strong, dwarf and three-hundred-pounder—all sorts and conditions of men can and do learn to wheel, and with comparatively small perseverance become as proficient for all practical purposes as the most handsomely endowed athlete of them all. This is the true secret of the bicycle's firm hold on the public, and here is its greatest value.

"The more intangible benefits which the bicycle has brought to the dwellers in our cities are without a doubt incalculable. This is truer now than in the first flush of the wheeling fever, for the repeated warnings of family physicians have succeeded in reducing the indulgence of bicyclists in their favorite exercise to something like proper limits; and the notion has been exploded, happily, that wheeling is a panacea for all ailing folks and all ailments. In the early enthusiasm of finding their bicycle-legs, the budding devotees generally overdid the thing entirely; even now the physicians say that the exuberant delight which attends success after the frantic struggle of 'learning to ride' is almost certain to lead to over-indulgence at first.

"But altogether apart from the actual physiological betterment from deep breathing, swiftly coursing blood, and the purer air of the parks, there is a psychic and moral void in city life which the 'bike' goes farther toward filling than any other single institution. That too-much-used word 'recreation' is before us each day in a thousand advertisements, and its principle is advocated constantly from as many pulpits, but where and when is it given to the toilers of the great town? What real joy, what entertainment, what surcease have they? Is there a ghastlier ugliness in our civilization than this lack of playtime and playthings? The summer vacation is good, but it is two weeks out of fifty-two, and more often than not, scantily affords a mere foothold to struggle with unimpaired tissues through the harassing hot season which in three months renders most of our cities, East and West, all but unbearable workshops. With his wheel at hand, however, there is no hard-driven clerk who may not look forward each day to a comforting flight from the demnition grind. Fat Germans,

with their fatter fraus, leave the sweltering heat of East-Side tenement rows and skim gayly through the park, along the Hudson, and away into pleasant country places with the same steeds, the same privileges, and the same enjoyment that is given to the gilded youth—and gilded age too—which crosses the Fifty-ninth Street entrance at a slightly different angle. Nothing else can compare to the wheel as a haven for the heavy lump of joylessness in our streets. Sitting in a stuffy theater during irrational hours, before a play too silly to be bad—that is poor sport even if the prices were not, from the standpoint of the average playgoer, exorbitant. Baseball, save for the office-boy with his very mortal system of relatives, is an inaccessible, unrestful, and rather sodden sport. Horse-racing, as at present raced, is not a safe nor cheerful pleasure to pin one's faith on. The summer resorts near the city are apt to be too stupid or vulgar in their environment to afford great gladness, or more than mere amusement in a rare mood, and at any or all of these the rhythm of life is, if it be too rapid for perfect health, rather accelerated than retarded. And what else is there for town-folks to play at? The 'bike' is in 'fashion' to be sure, but how refreshing to have at least one healthy fad!"

COUNTERFEITS IN NATURE.

UNDER this title John Burroughs contributes a brief but suggestive note to *The Observer*, Portland, Conn., May, which we quote below:

"One day my boy killed a duck on the river that an old gunner told him was a mock duck. It looked like a duck, it acted and quacked like a duck, but when it came upon the table it mocked us. It was probably some species of duck not usually eaten.

"The circumstance led me to thinking whether or not there were really any mock things—any counterfeits in nature, known to me. Several things at once occur to mind that are not what they seem or are popularly called, 'Cedar plums' for instance, those yellow fungus growths upon the branches of the red cedar that suddenly develop with the rain and warmth of May or June, and that look like some ripe fruit of the tree. In sun and dryness they soon shrink and wither; a wet day comes and there they are again, clammy gelatinous masses. Later in the season they disappear. It is not the work of an insect, but the result of some disease like the black knot in plum and cherry-trees. It can hardly be said to be a counterfeit fruit.

"The oak-apple bears a little closer resemblance to a genuine fruit. Its spring texture might be the skeleton of the pulp of the apple. It is a gall caused by the sting of an insect. The oak is made to grow the cell or house in which the young of the insect is hatched and developed.

"The May apples which children gather upon the wild azalea is also a sham fruit—the work of an insect.

"The beech drop and Indian pipe always impress me as a sort of counterfeit plants and flowers, or parodies among the floral tribes. How stiff, colorless, and soulless they seem! The nodding of the pipe is a sheer make-believe. The stem does not bend at all but is grown and fixed in this shape.

"Can we call the infertile flowers of certain plants, like those of the fringed polygala, shams or counterfeits? They seem to exist for show merely, while the fertile flowers are small and upon the roots hidden beneath the surface. What purpose they serve in the economy of the plant I am unable to say.

"In the Southern States the plow sometimes turns out of the soil a curious vegetable product called Tuckahoe or Indian loaf, that suggests a counterfeit of some sort. It is a brown, roundish mass, the size of a cocoanut or larger, whitish within, with an earthy odor, and is said to make a valuable and nutritious diet in diseases of the bowels. It is thought the Indians used it as a kind of bread. Its origin is shrouded in mystery. What it springs from, what conditions favor its growth are all unknown. It is not a fungus like the truffle, nor a normal vegetable product. It has no cellular structure, as has the potato for instance, and it contains no starch, but is composed mainly of pectin, which for the most part makes up the jellies of fruit. It is probably the result of degeneration in the roots of some plant or flower. Among animals shams and imitations are more common. The marsh wren, for instance, often builds several sham or cock nests

in the reeds surrounding the real nest. These nests seem like the mere bubbling over of surplusage of the breeding instinct in the male. It is well known that many birds, especially ground-builders, feign lameness or paralysis to draw attention to themselves and lure the intruder away from their nests. The males of bumblebees and wasps when caught will imitate perfectly the action of a bee when it thrusts its stinger into your hand. These things and some others do look like shams and imitations on the part of nature."

DRINKING CUSTOMS AT HEIDELBERG.

TWO or three generations after the beginning of the Christian era the Roman historian Tacitus recorded that "drinking a large quantity of wine and beer is an inheritance of the German race, of which they are proud." Germans still drink in large quantities, but, according to Professor Sulzbache (*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, July) "the refinement of civilization has modified this abuse." To quote from this writer:

"The Germans no longer drink at one swallow the contents of a high boot, and there are no instances of student-meetings having ended in quarrels or hand-fights. A German of the better class knows how far he can go in drinking. The most beautifully decorated hall in the houses of the corps students is the drinking-hall *kneipzimmer*. At a meeting in this room every one is obliged to drink on command. 'Virtuosity' in drinking is developed to such an extent among the students that one may see them consume, without inconvenience, fifty glasses of beer in one evening. Many students, however, who spend years at the university without achieving anything, and are unable to pass their examinations, owe their misfortune to inebriation.

"If we see more drunken students in Heidelberg than in other university towns, we may ascribe it to a local influence. In the old castle is still preserved an immense cask, the Heidelberg Tun, so large that a dancing-floor was erected on it. It is vast enough to contain at once 283,200 bottles of wine. This quantity former peasants had to pour in as a payment of their taxes to the prince. Near it still exists a small old statue of Perkeo, a former keeper of this wine-cellar, who boasted, as the story goes, that he could drink the whole contents in one year. This legendary little watchman cuts a great figure in the eyes of many a student on an evening when he is at his thirtieth or fortieth glass of Muenchener beer."

Centenarians in Different Countries.—"A German statistician," says *L'Illustration* (Paris, June 27), "has been studying longevity in different countries. The figures that he gives have evidently only the value of documents that must be considered objects of investigation, and this value is without doubt not invariable for all sources. We give them, then, not without reserve. According to the aforesaid statistician, Germany contains only 78 inhabitants more than 100 years old, while France has 213. In Spain, whose population is only 18,000,000, are found 401 centenarians. It would seem then that longevity is greater as we go from north to south. But the logic of the following figures is less clear: In England there are 146 centenarians, in Ireland 578, in Scotland 46, in Denmark 2, in Belgium 6, in Sweden 10, in Norway 23, in Switzerland none. Then the following unexpected figures would indicate that centenarians positively throng the troubled region of the Balkans: There are reported 578 in Servia, 1,084 in Roumania, 3,883 in Bulgaria. In 1890 might have been found even in Servia 290 persons of 106 to 115 years; 123 of 115 to 125 years, 18 of 126 to 135 years, and 3 between 135 and 140 years! Here is evidently the place to make all our reservations. Our statistician has also sought to ascertain who is the oldest man in the world. A Russian 160 years old is mentioned in this connection, but it would appear that in Russia assertions of this kind are to be received with caution. Is not this also the case in Servia? However this may be the author inclines to award the palm for long life to Bruno Cotrim, an African negro living at Buenos Ayres at the age of 150 years! Russia has to be content with second rank, with a Muscovite coachman in his 146th year. The oldest woman is 130 years old,

but, no doubt, from motives of discretion, the author gives neither her name nor her residence."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW BLOWITZ TWICE SAVED EUROPE FROM WAR.

M. DE BLOWITZ, the famous Paris correspondent of the *London Times* and the dean of living journalists, has an almost encyclopedic knowledge of European politics and statesmen. The intimate, semi-confidential relations he bears to European monarchs, chancellors, and ministers give him a better insight into the tangle of European politics than perhaps any other man on the continent possesses. This knowledge and influence M. de Blowitz has used more than once to avert a general European war. In 1885 he saved France from a second great struggle with Germany. We quote here from a character sketch of the famous journalist by W. T. Stead, in *The Review of Reviews* for June:

"The German military party took the bit between its teeth and decided on Von Moltke's phrase that 'from every point of view, military, political, philosophical, and even Christian, an immediate war with France was a necessity.' The republic was becoming too strong. Therefore there must be a new invasion; Paris was to be re-occupied, for twenty years Germany was to be paid a tribute of \$100,000,000 per annum, the security for which was to be taken in the permanent occupation of French cities by German garrisons and the compulsory limitation of the French army. Prince Bismarck, who had himself opposed the scheme, but opposed it in vain, suddenly remembered that in M. de Blowitz there was a *deus ex machina* whose puissant help he could evoke in the interests of the general peace. The way he went about it was artful and characteristic. M. de Radowitz, on the authorization of Bismarck, revealed secretly to M. de Gontaut Biron the plan of the military party in all its details. M. de Gontaut Biron sent it at once in cipher to the Duc Decazes, and the Duc of course sent for M. D. Blowitz. Unless they could get him, in vulgar parlance, to 'blow the gaff,' all their information was of no use. But they could count upon M. de Blowitz. He at once undertook to deliver France by publishing the whole infernal plot in *The Times*. For a brief season the powers of darkness enthroned in Printing House Square refused to believe the story told by their Ithuriel at Paris. But Ithuriel was not to be baffled by a mere editor. Faced with proofs of the correctness of his information the opposition of Printing House Square collapsed, the fateful news was published, and poor miserable Von Moltke and all his men of war saw their portentous scheme collapse like a pricked windbag. . . . For when M. de Blowitz told the story, the Russian Czar put his heavy foot down upon the design, and peace has reigned in Europe ever since."

A second time, in the same year, this "ambassador of the people," as Mr. Stead calls him, "stood between Europe and a bloody war." The first time it was by what he wrote, the second by what he refused to publish. The occasion was in Paris when the French Minister received the news of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. Mr. Stead uses the correspondent's own words which follow:

"One evening in November, 1875, I happened to be at the Quai d'Orsay house of the Duc Decazes, who was then French Minister of Foreign Affairs. We were in the billiard-room. The duke was full of spirit. He was playing at billiards with a friend of the duchess, who was playing so well that she seemed likely to win. Suddenly the door opened. A cabinet *attaché* entered and handed to the duke a small bundle of telegrams. Opening the packet, the duke began to read one of the telegrams. Suddenly he became red, then pale, and wiped his temples, moist with sweat. Then, as if maddened, with an irresistible movement he took the billiard-cue which he had put down, struck it on the rim of the table, broke it across his knee, and threw the bits into the fire. The persons present, it may be imagined, were in a great state of mind. Suddenly approaching me, his teeth set with anger, he said: 'Do you know what I have just heard? Derby has just bought 200,000 Suez shares from Ismail, while every pos-

sible effort has been made to conceal from us, not only the negotiations, but even Ismail's intention of selling them. It's an infamy. It's England putting her hand on the Isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorize you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for that.' And he added, half talking to himself: 'Yes, I swear that he shall pay for it.' He then quickly left the room, and I too went out."

Here the writer resumes:

"Here was copy indeed. But the arbiter of the destinies of nations has a soul above copy. He saw that the peace of the world would be menaced if he uttered a syllable. So he was mum. And the next day when he met the duke and explained, the duke said: 'You have acted as a friend of the minister, as a friend of peace, and never shall I forget what you have done for us, for you have sacrificed a journalistic success to your sense of duty.'"

M. de Blowitz, according to Mr. Stead, is the only living man who knows when that great world catastrophe, the long-dreaded and much-discussed general European war, will occur. "He knows exactly how the war will come about and knows also that it is war unavoidable." In a recent interview, quoted by Mr. Stead, the famous journalist tells how the conflict will come about:

"This unavoidable eventuality has not been long in existence. It sprang suddenly into being, with all its tragical consequences, from the Meyerling drama. It was originated by the revolver which put an end to the life of the Crown Prince Rudolf, and left the Emperor Francis Joseph without direct heir. The catastrophe I speak of, which will cause an inevitable, fatal, and general war, is the death of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary."

DEATH OF HORACE MANN.

THE great educator's death, in 1859, was a fitting close to his strenuous life. He was at the time president of Antioch College, Ohio. His death came soon after the commencement exercises. Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, D.D., describes it as follows (*Pulpit Herald and Altruistic Review*, July):

"The college had passed through one of its humiliating financial crises. It had been 'saved' once more, as it has been saved many more times in the same halting fashion afterward. After this great baccalaureate the next day he lay almost speechless in a darkened room, and still committee meetings were attended to. In a few weeks, at the heart of a shriveling drought, he lay tossing with the fever that was to be his last. He wanted to know what Kossuth was doing in Italy. Then he begged for silence. When the rain came he called it 'heavenly music' and whispered 'I am making agricultural calculations; I can not help it.' The end was nearing. He knew it not. At last he was willing to stop, but could not. 'Let the college gate be fastened so that I may not hear it swing; let there be no step, no rustling dress, no face but your own,' he said to his wife. 'Communicate to others not by words but by slips of paper. Let me rest.' But it was too late. The rest would not come, and the good doctor told him that the end was near. 'How near?' 'Three hours at most.' 'I do not feel it to be so, but if it is so I have something to say.' He sent for a wayward student whose case lay heavy on his heart. His wife describes the scene: 'Head hot as a cannon-ball, but the apartment filled with those who had heard the sad news, some of them strangers. For two hours he poured forth his great heart, first to one and then to another. "Man," "Duty," "God" were the words he enforced. To his pastor and friend, Mr. Fay, he said "Preach God's laws! Preach them! PREACH THEM! PREACH THEM!" He asked the friends to step back, he needed air, but to the end the inconsiderate world demanded, demanded, and took and took to the last farthing.' His ashes rest in the city of Providence, alongside of kindred dust. In the campus of the still obscure Antioch rises an humble shaft with the words I have quoted: 'Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.'"

Lincoln's "Lost Speech."—If we are to believe some who heard it, the greatest speech Abraham Lincoln ever delivered was one that never was reported. It was his speech before the Illinois convention, May 29, 1856, when the Republican Party was a-borning, and *The Argonaut*, San Francisco, repeats the tale:

"Man after man spoke before that convention, and finally there was a call for Abraham Lincoln. It was he who, in the fiery crucible of his eloquence, molded and fused the various elements of that convention into pure Republicanism. Such was the intense emotion caused by Lincoln's speech that even the reporters there forgot to take notes, and there is no report of it left except in the memory of those who heard it. Joseph Medill, the veteran editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, had attended the convention to report it for the paper with which even then, forty years ago, he was connected. But Medill himself says that, after he had written a few paragraphs, he became 'so absorbed in Lincoln's magnetic oratory that I forgot myself and ceased to take notes.' William Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, was in the habit of taking careful notes of his speeches, but he also says: 'to the end of a few minutes I threw away my pen and lived only in the inspiration of the hour.' The only attempt at a report is that made by a young lawyer, H. C. Whitney, who was a friend of Lincoln's, and even this is merely a fragment. And it was in that convention in 1856, when the Republican Party was born, that Lincoln uttered the famous remark: 'We will not go out of the Union and you shall not.'"

Torture by Drops of Water.—"One of the Chinese modes of punishment, especially when a confession is wanted from a criminal, is to place him where a drop of water will fall upon one certain spot in his shaven crown for hours, or days, if necessary. The torture this inflicts is proved by an experience of Sandow, the strong man. When he was in Vienna a few years ago a school-teacher bet him that he would not be able to let a half-liter of water drop upon his hand until the measure was exhausted. A half-liter is only a little more than a pint. Sandow laughed at the very idea of his not being able to do this. So a half-liter measure was procured, and a hole drilled in the bottom just sufficient to let the water escape drop by drop. Then the experiment began. Sandow laughed and chatted gayly at first. The schoolmaster kept count upon the number of drops. At about the 200th Sandow grew a little more serious. Soon an expression of pain crossed his face. With the entrance into the third hundred his hand began to swell and grow red. Then the skin burst. The pain grew more and more excruciating. Finally, at the 420th drop, Sandow had to give up and acknowledge himself vanquished."—*The Pittsburg Dispatch*.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Socialist Leaders Who Are Not Exploiters of Labor.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Anent the article by Cardinal Sancha on "Socialistic Exploiters of Labor" (*LITERARY DIGEST*, June 27, p. 281) the following facts may be of interest:

Karl Marx was always a man of moderate means, quite poor too, in his exile days, living by teaching languages, translating, and writing for the press. He was a European correspondent of the *New York Tribune* for a dozen of years.

Ferdinand Lasalle inherited a small fortune and spent it chiefly in propagating the principles of social democracy. He died poorer than when he began.

William Liebknecht, German Socialist leader and editor of *Vorwärts*, leading daily paper of the Socialists, gets 10,000 marks (\$2,400) as his yearly salary. He has always been a hard worker in Germany, a schoolmaster in exile, a teacher of languages in Leipsic, a reader and translator for a publishing-house. He has only what he earns. His wife works at translating, and a daughter is or was a public-school teacher in the United States.

Frederic Engels was a rich man, having inherited a large property. It is said (I do not know how truly) that this he increased by "exploiting English swells who wanted to borrow money." All he had, however, he spent (over a quiet modest living) in propaganda.

H.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

A Week of Unchanged Prices.

The usual midsummer dullness in general merchandise markets has been emphasized by unfavorable weather, by uneasiness at the attitude of the Chicago platform towards the finances of the country, and by the continued conservatism with which merchants continue to supply their wants. The volume of business appears smaller than last week. Mercantile collections are more unsatisfactory, and there is a disposition among jobbers to look more closely after credits. Wool is still further depressed, with not enough business to establish quotations. There is no improvement in the demand for fall business in woolsens. Iron and steel industries report a reduced demand, even after the greatly restricted output, with prices practically unchanged and little prospect for a revival for some time. A portion of the recent activity among shoe manufacturers still continues, but the tendency is to fall off. Notwithstanding rains in Texas, the cotton crop there is suffering from the effects of the drouth, while in South Carolina too much rain has fallen for the good of the crops. Pittsburg, St. Paul, and Savannah all report a smaller volume of business, and complaints are heard as to the prospect of the wheat crop on the Pacific coast.

Stock values at New York have recovered somewhat from last week's depression, and the market is dull and steady in the face of Chicago free-silver declaration and the entire absence of public interest. Professional speculators are influenced somewhat by the fact that the market discounted the outcome at Chicago in advance, and by the creation of a fairly large short interest. Americans have been strong in London, but the buying from that quarter has been on a smaller scale than last week. Large professionals and capitalists are disposed to wait, and dealings in investment bonds have been very small. Foreign exchange is firmer on the check in the supply of security bills, demand sterling rising from 4.87½ to 4.88 @ 4.88½. Silver is only fractionally higher on the result at Chicago.

Bank clearings throughout the United States ag-

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gregate only \$985,000,000, a falling-off from last week of nearly 11 per cent., and a decrease from the corresponding week in July, 1895, of 14 per cent. When contrasted with the like period in 1894 (when the volume of business was extremely depressed), this week's total is 11 per cent. larger, but when compared with the total for the corresponding week in 1893 the falling-off is 1.4 per cent., and with the like period in 1892, the decrease is 13 per cent.

Among two dozen staple articles, prices of which form a gage of the general tendency of values, only one, print-cloths, shows an advance over last week, coffee, petroleum, iron, steel, coal, and lumber being conspicuous among those prices for which are unchanged. The general tendency of the price movement, therefore, is downward, the advance in prints being the result of the shut-down at the East.—*Bradstreet's*.

Slight Advance in Wheat.

The wheat market advanced a little, while other speculative markets were stagnant or slightly declined, but its small advance was mainly due to reports of foreign crops and needs. There are many who believe that the decrease in yield this year has been underestimated, and part of the despatches gathered by *Dun's Review* last week tended to support that view, tho practically all the returns from what are now the chief wheat growing States were more cheering. Less favorable accounts appear this week from Minnesota and Dakota. It is wise on both sides to remember that in spring wheat States, which have this year to make up for some loss elsewhere, the crop will not be out of danger for some weeks. Actual movements continue to indicate very large supplies in sight, Western receipts for the week having been 2,973,409 bushels against 1,095,634 last year, while the foreign demand does not at present cause very large Atlantic exports, which were for the week, flour included, 1,299,736 bushels against 1,124,654 last year. Corn and oats promise so well thus far that prices do not advance, altho exceptionally low already, and some meats have made a new record for cheapness.—*Dun's Review*.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Reichelm Cable-Notation.

[From *The Times*, Philadelphia.]

The table of our system (first published in *The Times* March 3, 1895) is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X

The lower half of board is a repetition of upper half. Each move is described by two characters, the first describing the piece or Pawn, and the second describing the square.

Each piece or Pawn has two character names—upper half name and lower half name, and the names are derived from the squares on which they originally stand, utilizing your adversary's original square characters to describe your moves on

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his half of the board. The square where the man goes to is as precise as the name of the man, and there is no botheration of dynamic calculation as in the British system.

We illustrate our system by a little game wherein White gives a Rook.

5 As only one Pawn can go to 5 one character is sufficient, otherwise M 5 would mean absolutely K P-K 4. A single character is always a pawn move.

U

or E U for full description.

W F

Namely lower K Kt's name to F square.

2 K

or, upper Q Kt's name to K square.

V 3

Lower K B name to 3 square.

L

or D L in full.

R C

Lower Q Kt name to C square.

S 7

As the Q B enters lower half it takes its lower name S to 7.

D

or L D in full.

R 4

Q Kt, lower name, to 4.

7 4

K Kt (upper name) goes to U, taking Pawn.

S T

Q B lower name goes to T, taking Queen.

6 F

K B, upper name, to F, taking Pawn, ch.

5 E

2 T mate

Q Kt upper name to T mate.

In our notation above game is described in 25 letters, whereas in the British it takes 30 letters besides a great deal of dynamic calculation.

How Lady Experts Play.

Irregular.

MRS. SHOWALTER.	MRS. WORRALL.	MRS. SHOWALTER.	MRS. WORRALL.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-Q Kt 3	31 P x P	K P x P
2 P-Q 4	B-Q Kt 2	32 Q-Kt 2	R-R 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-K 3	33 P-K R 4	P x P
4 B-Q 3	P-K Kt 2	34 R x P	R-B 4
5 Kt-K B 3	B-K Kt 2	35 B-Kt 2	R-Q 4 (b)
6 P-K 5	Kt-K 2	36 R x R P (c)	Q-Q B 4
7 Q-Kt-K 4	P-K R 3	37 R-K Kt 6	R (R 2)-Q 2
8 P-Q B 3	B-Q R 3	38 R-Q B sq	Q-Q Kt 4
9 Castles	B x B	39 R-B 8 ch	K-R 2
10 Q x B	P-Q R 3	40 Q-K 4 (d)	R-K 4
11 P-Q Kt 3	P-Q 4	41 Q-Kt sq	R-K 8 ch (e)
12 Q-Kt-K Kt 3	Kt-Q 2	42 Q x R	K x R
13 B-R 3	P-Q B 4	43 Q-K 6 ch	K-Kt 4
14 Q-R-B sq	Castles	44 B-R 3	Q-K B 4
15 K-R-K sq	Q-Kt sq	45 B-K 7 ch	R x B (f)
16 P-Q B 4	K-R-Q sq	46 Q x R ch	Q-B 3
17 B-Kt 2	Q-Kt 2	47 Q x Q ch	B x Q
18 P x Q P	Q x P	48 R-B 6	B-K 2
19 K-R-K 4	Kt x K P (a)	49 R x P	P-Q 6
20 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	50 K-Q Kt 7	P-Q 7
21 R-K R 4	B-Kt 2	51 R-Q 7	B-Kt 5
22 Kt-K 4	P-K B 4	52 K-B sq (g)	P-B 6
23 Kt-Q B 4	Q-Q 3	53 K-Kt sq	K-B 6
24 Kt-K 2	Kt-Q B 3	54 K-R 2	K-Kt 5
25 Q-K R 3	Kt x P	55 K-Q 4 ch	K-B 4
26 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	56 K-Kt 3	K-K 4
27 R-Q sq	P-K 4	57 R-Q 3	K-K 5
28 B-B sq	P-K B 5	58 R-Q 7	B-B 6
29 P-K Kt 3	P-K Kt 4	59 R-K 7 ch	B-K 4 ch
30 R-Kt 4	R-K B sq	60 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Black selected an irregular opening, which hardly gives a satisfactory development. White, it seems, advanced the King's Pawn too early, and the exchange of Q P brought the Black pieces into action. The present move of Black is quite ingenious and forces the win of a valuable Pawn.

(b) Of course R-K Kt 4 would be of no value on account of R-Kt 4. The text move nevertheless is inferior. Black certainly overlooked the ingenious continuation White had on hand.

(c) Splendid play. If Q x R then White replies Q x R ch.

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(d) This looks very tempting. It seems, however, that R (B 8)-B 6 was much stronger. White then threatens R x Q Kt P as well as Q-K 4, and the defense would be very difficult.

(e) Brilliant play, which forces the exchange of Rooks and relieves Black's game somewhat.

(f) The sacrifice of the exchange is forced, for if Black plays K-Kt 5, then P-B 3 ch would win the Queen. It seems Black should have played on his 43d turn K-R 2 instead of K-Kt 4.

(g) A disastrous error. White should have played P-B 3, followed by K-B 2 and K-K 2. Being the exchange ahead a victory was quite assured. The text move enables Black to advance the K B P, which cuts off the adverse King. Subsequently Black wins the game by excellent end play.

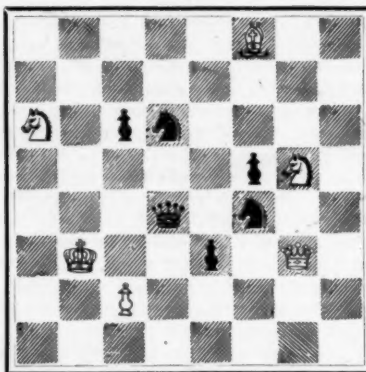
Problem 158.

By T. B. ROWLAND, DUBLIN.

(First Prize *Weekly Irish Times* Tourney.)

Black—Six Pieces.

K on Q 5; Kts on K B 5, Q 3; Ps on K 6, K B 4, Q B 3.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q Kt 3; Q on K Kt 3; B on K B 8; Kts on K Kt 5, Q R 6; P on Q B 2.

White mates in two moves.

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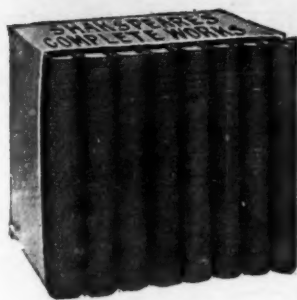
by entering the grand word construction contest just announced by the publishers of the Standard Dictionary. A Columbia Bicycle, 1896 model, and a two-volume Full Morocco Standard Dictionary will be given, August 15, for the largest lists of words formed according to given rules from combinations of two or more consecutive letters in the following sentence from the St. James' Budget (weekly edition of the St. James' Gazette), London, England, July 27, 1895:

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Solution of Problems.

There has been much complaint recently from some of our solvers that they do not get credit for correct solutions. Some time ago we gave the reasons for this, and then said that the fault was that the solutions were delayed. Even when solutions do not reach us in time, we invariably give credit. The Editor of this department wishes to give every one who solves a problem the credit for so doing, and if you will send your solutions promptly, and take a little care in the preparation, we are sure that there will not be any more complaints in this direction. We have received very few attempts to get 153 and 154. We will hold over the solution another week.

Current Events.

Monday, July 6.

The convention of the National Education Association opens at Buffalo, N. Y. . . . Several persons are drowned and a great deal of property is destroyed by cloudbursts in West Virginia and Ohio. . . . The St. Louis and San Francisco railway, recently reorganized, is to join the Western Freight Association. . . . Anson D. F. Randolph, said to have been the oldest American book publisher, dies at West Hampton, L. I.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is critically ill in London. . . . The British House of Commons adopts a measure charging the expenses of the troops in Suakim to the India exchequer. . . . The elections of members to the Belgian Chamber show that there will be no alteration of the position of the parties.

Tuesday, July 7.

The National Convention of the Democratic Party opens at Chicago. . . . Garret A. Hobart is officially notified at his home in Paterson, N. J., of his nomination for Vice-President by the Republican National Convention. . . . The closing down of mills in Biddeford, Me., puts about 1,000 employees out of work.

Yale's crew is defeated by Leander in the races for the Grand Challenge cup at Henley, England. . . . The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, arrives in London. . . . It is reported that Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in Danzig and among the British troops at Wady Haifa. . . . A Bulawayo dispatch says that the Matabele stronghold at Theba Imabaia was captured on Monday by the British troops.

Wednesday, July 8.

The Democratic National Convention in Chicago holds two sessions; the gold delegates from Michigan are unseated after a bitter fight by a vote of 557 to 368. . . . The Republican National Executive Committee is to meet in Cleveland, on July 14, to make plans for the campaign. . . . Twenty-two separate meetings, preliminary to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, are held in Washington, D. C.

Sir Charles Tupper, at Ottawa, resigns the Premiership of Canada. . . . The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, is reviewed by the Queen at Windsor.

Thursday, July 9.

The National Democratic Convention at Chicago adopts a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. . . . The Annual Convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor begins in Wash-

The West Shore Railroad is the only road having uninterrupted railway connection between the seaside resorts of New Jersey, and the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains, Saratoga and the Thousand Islands.

ington. . . . The South Dakota Republican State Convention indorses McKinley and the St. Louis platform. . . . The National Convention of the Socialistic Labor Party, in New York, nominates Charles H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, for President of the United States.

An Athens despatch says that Russia is prompting France to occupy Crete, and hold the island against Great Britain's tenure of Cyprus and Egypt.

Friday, July 10.

The Democratic National Convention nominates William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President. . . . Many prominent Democrats and Democratic newspapers announce that they will bolt the National Democratic ticket. . . . The Union Bimetallic Party, of Oregon, holds its State Convention at McMinnville, and elects delegates to the St. Louis Silver Convention. . . . The President appoints Henry Ballentine, of New York, Consul at Alexandretta, Syria. . . . The National Education Association elects C. B. Skinner, of New York, president and other officers. . . . Ex-Congressman Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, dies at Toledo.

The Anglo-French complications in Newfoundland are rapidly assuming a serious aspect. . . . The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, is entertained by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. . . . Hon. Wilfrid Laurier visits Lieutenant-Governor Lord Aberdeen in Ottawa; he will undertake the task of forming a government.

Saturday, July 11.

Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., is nominated for Vice-President, and the National Democratic convention in Chicago adjourns. . . . Senator Jones is elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee and is authorized to appoint a campaign committee. . . . An excursion train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is run into by a freight, and thirty persons are killed and forty injured. . . . The case against the Joint Traffic Association has been taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is sworn in as President of the Canadian Privy Council. . . . The Italian Ministry, the Marquis di Rudini, Premier, resigns.

Sunday, July 12.

The Executive Committee of the American Bimetallic Union issues an address indorsing the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. . . . The President receives a letter from the Emperor of Japan, thanking the United States for its attitude during the Japan-China war. . . . The canal men of New York State send an appeal to the New York Produce Exchange, asking relief from the alleged extortions and discriminations of grain elevators and the railroads.

The Socialists of Germany are reported to be pleased with the result of the Chicago convention. . . . Cholera causes the death of 321 persons in one day in Egypt.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvellous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to sufferers from Asthma and Hay-fever. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

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